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LURCOTT'S
ANNUAL MIRROR.

1845.

Dec. 22.88
p. 97
f. 1845

P. 2288 f $\frac{97}{1845}$

In the presence
with the same

THE
ANNUAL MIRROR,

For 1845;

AN INTERESTING

HISTORICAL REGISTER

OF THE

EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL
REFERENCES, ETC.

BY WM. LURCOTT.

VOL. I.



LONDON :
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, AND CO.,
STATIONERS' HALL COURT.

1845.

London : Printed by J. Lurcott, Cavendish-street, Hoxton.

TO THE READER.

IN commending this little work to the public, it is anticipated that its utility will be at once acknowledged, and that it will supply, to all who possess it, a faithful record of the leading events of the past year, and of other historical facts bearing upon them. It may seem to have been an easy thing to bring together these facts and references; but no person, without attempting a similar work, can conceive what an amount of time and assiduity is required, to cull from the multitudinous array of occurrences of a whole year such particular facts as are of the most lively interest in themselves—such as shall gratify the curiosity of every description of inquirers. The object has been to make the work as acceptable to the general reader as possible. Such subjects only have been chosen as are calculated to produce the most useful reminiscence, while nothing is omitted, as far as a judicious regard to limit would allow, that was thought to demand a particular notice. Some may be deemed trifling by one description of readers, while the same may be precisely what another description would look for; but it is believed that no one can look through the pages of the “ANNUAL MIRROR” without some degree of pleasure or profit.

Works of this character are not so generally sought for as they ought to be; more real knowledge, and a greater number of useful ideas will take possession of the

mind, from a study and review of historical occurrences, than from years spent in books which treat of things remote from the uses of life. It is felt that the task might have been more largely and more talentedly dealt with. Whatever deficiencies may appear, in any respect, the volume for 1846 shall make amends for; and any suggestions obligingly made will be cheerfully accepted.

Care has been taken to avoid inaccuracies, but if any have crept in—the materials being so scattered—your kindest consideration is confidently appealed to; and for the present I wish you “A Happy New Year.”

And am, your most humble servant,

W. L.

Cavendish Street, Hoxton New Town,
January 7, 1846.

THE ANNUAL MIRROR.

JANUARY THE year 1844 is bissextile, or leap-year, consisting of a day more than a common year.—The true solar year, or that space of time which flows while the sun is moving from any one point of the ecliptic till his return again to the same point, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 57 seconds. The ancient Egyptians counted 365 days only, which being about 6 hours less than the true solar year, they lost nearly a day every four years. Julius Cæsar, however, ordered that every fourth year should have an additional day—that the 6th of the calends of March should be reckoned twice—and hence this extra day and the year in which it happened were called bissextile. Pope Gregory XIII, seeing that the civil year by this (the Julian) method began, at the end of every four years, 44 minutes sooner than it did before, and that in 331 years it anticipated one whole day, ordered, in 1582, that every 400th year should be bissextile, and that the 10 days the equinox had anticipated in the interval between the original decision of the Council of Nice held in 325 and that year (1582), should be taken out of the calendar. Great Britain, however, did not follow the New (or Gregorian) Style till 1752, when an Act of Parliament passed declaring that the day following the 2nd of September should be called the 14th—thereby omitting 11 days, one more having been anticipated since the omission of 10 by Pope Gregory, in March, 1582.

On the 2nd of January (Tuesday) an Order in Council, issued on the 2nd of October, came into operation, commanding that sovereigns of less weight than 5 pennyweights

and $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and half sovereigns of less than 2 penny-weights and $13\frac{1}{2}$ grains, should not be allowed to be current, and should be cut, broke, &c. ; and the Bank of England announced that they received gold (light sovereigns) at 3*l*. 17*s*. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d*. per ounce. From wear and other causes, gold coin had deteriorated in weight to the value of from 2*d*. to 1*s*.—Sovereigns were current in the 16th century, and at different times were of 20*s*., 24*s*., and 30*s*. value. They were issued afresh, as were half-sovereigns, in 1817, displacing guineas and half-guineas ; £1 notes, first issued in 1797, had been a principal "circulating medium," but these were withdrawn by the operation of Peel's Currency Bill in 1819. Half-farthings were first issued during the past year.

A burglary was committed before day-break on the 4th of January, in the house of Mrs. E. S. Jackson, printer, in St. John-street road ; the thief was captured in the house, taken before magistrates at Clerkenwell, committed to Newgate (where a record of a previous conviction was brought against him), and a true bill found ; next morning he was brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to be transported for 10 years.—During 1843 the metropolitan police took into custody 62,477 persons, 42,805 males and 19,672 females. Of these, 31,670 were discharged by the magistrates ; 26,171 convicted before them or held to bail ; and 4,636 committed for trial. 2,695 males and 760 females were sentenced by the judges to undergo punishment ; 603 males and 228 females were acquitted ; and 252 males and 98 females escaped in consequence either of the bills being ignored or prosecutors declining to appear.

On the 5th of January, as her Majesty the Queen was on her way to see the meeting of the royal harriers, at the Manor House, the near wheel of the open phaeton in which she was riding sank deep into a ditch, which from the rottenness of the road, occasioned by frost, had become partially hidden ; the shock threw the carriage against the hedge-row. The carriage of Mrs. Holderness was passing, and her Majesty accepted its use and drove back to Windsor,

having received no other injury than a severe fright. The Queen subsequently commanded to be transmitted to Mrs. Holderness a very elegant pair of silver candlesticks, highly chased, and bearing her Majesty's initials surmounted by an imperial crown.

The net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the year ended January 5, was 50,071,943*l.*, an increase of upwards of a million sterling over that of the preceding year; viz., for 1842 (exclusive of income tax), £43,751,809 and for 1843 (exclusive of income tax) . . . 44,822,683 showing an increase in favour of the returns

for 1843 of £1,063,974

The amount of income tax in 1842 was £571,056

while that in 1843 was 5,249,260

On the 8th of January (Monday) Admiral Sir C. E. Nugent, G.C.H. [Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order], who some time since broke his leg by slipping off a kerbstone near Nelson's monument, and was in consequence an inmate of Charing Cross Hospital, expired at the residence of his son-in-law, G. Banks, Esq., M.P., Studland, Dorsetshire, aged 86. He distinguished himself under Sir Peter Parker during the American war, and was actively engaged in the reduction of New York. His commission of Post Captain is dated as far back as May 2, 1779. His half-pay as Admiral of the Fleet, to which he was promoted in 1833, was 3 guineas a day.—It is a singular circumstance in the annals of the united services, that while Sir C. E. Nugent was senior Admiral of the navy, his twin-brother, Sir G. Nugent, is the senior General officer in the army. Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, whose date of Post Captain is not 12 months subsequent to that of the late Admiral, is now the senior Admiral of the British Navy.

Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. [Knight Commander of the Bath], and G.C.M.G. [Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George], died January 10. He was the officer appointed to have the custody of the Emperor

Napoleon on the island of St. Helena, and whose harsh conduct to the fallen hero has been strongly censured. He raised and completed the corps of Royal Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in 1804. In 1812 he received the rank of Colonel, and two years after that of Major-General and the honour of knighthood. He continued with Napoleon from his exile, in 1815, until his death in 1821. Sir Hudson was made Lieut.-General in 1830, and obtained the colonelcy of the 50th foot in 1842. A passage in his will, which is dated 1816, says, "I trust my wife will apply to the king for a pension (which I was led to expect) of not less than 1,500*l.* a year, and that at her death a pension of half that amount be granted to my children; I also wish her to apply for the expenses of my outfit to St. Helena, about 2,000*l.*" Sir Hudson's personal property was sworn under 3,000*l.*

Early on Saturday, January 13, that beautiful, modern, and extensive edifice, King William's College, in the Isle of Man, was totally destroyed by fire. The building cost about 6,000*l.*, of which 2,000 was from the accumulated fund from property granted by Bishop Brown, in 1668, for the education of youth for the ministry in the Manx Church, 2,000*l.* by subscriptions, and 2,000*l.* by mortgaging the funds. The first stone was laid on the 23rd April, 1830, by Lieut.-Governor Smelt, and in the summer of 1833 it was opened. Its architecture was a compound of the Elizabethian and English styles, cruciform, 210 feet from east to west, and 135 from north to south. From the intersection rose an embattled tower 115 feet high. The Principal had 37 boarders, and the Vice-Principal 11; the entire number attending the seminary, besides day pupils, was 110. The valuable library, which was entirely consumed, contained a curious collection of bibles in 50 different languages, besides unique manuscripts, maps, plans, and military models.—The Isle of Man (or Mona) is situate in the Irish Sea, and on a clear day the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be seen from it at the same time. It is about

30 miles long, from 8 to 15 broad, and contains 17 parishes, Castletown, Douglas, and Peel being chief towns. It is not a part of the realm, although it is subject to the crown, of England. The kings of Man are often mentioned in history, but the island subsequently fell into the possession of the Brittons, the Scots, the Danes, and the Normans. The English again became its possessors, and Henry IV granted it to Sir John Stanley, whose posterity (the Earls of Derby) enjoyed the sovereignty until by failure of heirs male it devolved, by marriage, upon the Duke of Athol. In 1765 Great Britain completed the purchase of the customs of the island of the Athol family for 70,00*l*. The Bishop of Soder and Man has no seat in the House of Peers.—Before the south promontory is an island about 3 miles in circuit, called the Calf of Man; the channel separating it from Man is about 2 furlongs broad.

At Stafford, January 13, Sarah Westwood was executed for the wilful murder of her husband, by mixing arsenic in his gruel. She had been 20 years his wife, and the witnesses to her guilt were her own children. She was 42 years of age, and on terms too intimate with a man named Philipps, whom in her cell she wished to see, but was refused.

On 13th January died a veteran officer of the late war, Lieut.-General Sir William Johnston, K.C.B. [Knight Grand Cross of the Bath], at Southampton, in his 72nd year. He entered the army in 1791, embarked for Toulon in 1793, was present at several skirmishes of outposts, and at the action of the heights when General O'Harra was made prisoner; he subsequently served in Corsica, and was present at the capture of Batia and Calvi, in which he was wounded. As Captain he accompanied the expedition to Tuscany in '97, and soon after attained the rank of Major. He served in the expedition against the Danish and West India Islands in 1801, and in the Walcheren expedition. As Lieut.-Colonel he commanded the 68th at the siege of Flushing, and afterwards in the engagements in the Peninsula. He was presented with a medal and two clasps for

Salamanca, Vittoria (where he was severely wounded), and Orthes. He subsequently attained the rank of full Colonel, Major-General, Lieut.-General, and Colonel of the 68th.

January 14th: the Honourable Sir James Gordon, the Premier Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, died. He was the 7th baronet of Gordonstoun; the first, created in 1625, was the second son of Alexander the fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. No class of hereditary nobility have such extensive privileges vested in them by crown patents as the baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia. In 1621 Sir W. Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) undertook, with several members of the wide-spreading Gordon family, and others, to plant the colony of Nova Scotia, and subsequently King James I. favoured the scheme, and projected the introduction into Scotland of the hereditary order and dignity of baronet, which was carried into effect by Charles I.—each baronet to have 16,000 acres of land in British North America, created into free baronies and regalities, with the right of a seat in the provincial legislative assembly. The charters conveying those rights were recognised and confirmed by William III in 1698, as also by the treaty of union between England and Scotland, which was signed in the year 1706, since which, however, no additions to the order have been made; but there are still about 150, one third of whom enjoy peerage dignities. The baronets of Scotland rank before all baronets created since the Union, and precede, within the kingdom of Scotland, the baronets of England (which does not include British and United Kingdom baronets), while in England they rank next to them. They are decorated with a badge which, worn with a broad watered orange ribbon, is composed of the royal ensigns of Nova Scotia, with the motto “*Fax mentis honestæ gloria.*”—Nova Scotia is a country of North America, 500 miles long by 400 wide, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the north, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Atlantic and New England on the south, and Lower Canada on the west.

On the 15th January Count Mazzinghi, well known in this country by a long and successful career as a composer, died at Downside, near Bath. His productions were in great repute with Geo. III and Geo. IV, more especially his opera called "The Chain of the Heart." His pieces are numerous, and of various degrees of merit, many still retaining their popularity, such as "The Wreath," "See from Ocean rising," &c. His arrangement of subjects from Sir Walter Scott's poetry elicited from the author a letter of acknowledgement couched in very complimentary terms. He was born on Christmas day, 1765, and was descended from an ancient but decayed family in Tuscany.

Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Churchwarden of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, having been long and urgently pressed by the parishioners for a statement of his accounts, caused their publication on January 15, by which the parish appeared his debtor in the sum of 1,800*l*. The auditors of the Select Vestry audited the accounts, extending over a series of nearly 20 years, and the notification of their having done so was dated 6th December last. The worthy Alderman, who entered office in 1825 with a balance in hand of upwards of 250*l*., obtained an order upon the parish for the above sum; but through the intervention of Messrs. Rock, Flight, and other influential parishioners, the accounts are submitted to the Court of Chancery. The Vestry Clerk said, he had not seen them for nearly 30 years.

January 17th: Vice-Admiral Sir Robt. Lewis Fitzgerald, K.C.H. [Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order], died at Bath, aged 69. He entered the navy in 1786—as Lieutenant was on board the "London" and took part in Lord Bridport's action off L'Orient in '95. He was soon after made Commander, and promoted to his first rank in December 1798, for his gallantry when in command of the "Vesuvius" bomb in the bombardment of Havre, and in the destruction of the "Confidante" French frigate of 36 guns. He obtained his flag promotion as Rear-Admiral in 1825, and Vice-Admiral in 1840.

January 20th: John Roberts, aged 27, was executed at Kirkdale, for the murder of Richard Kenyon, gamekeeper to the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley; and Joseph Dobson, at York, for the murder of his father, by shooting him at Mount Tabor, near Halifax, on July 4, 1843.

On Sunday, the 21st January, Mr. Francis Hobler, who had been upwards of half a century Clerk to the Lord Mayor of London, expired, having retired only in November last. He was born in 1764, and was the first child christened at the Swiss Protestant Church, all the Elders of which stood sponsors. His father, who was a watchmaker, emigrated to this country from Switzerland, and exported largely to America and the East Indies. Young Hobler was articled to an eminent crown lawyer, was appointed Clerk to the sitting Aldermen at Guildhall before the expiration of his articles, and removed to the post of Chief Clerk to the Lord Mayor on the promotion of Mr. Lewis Newman to the City Solicitorship. He had a thorough knowledge of the dead and continental languages, and spoke French, German and Spanish, with the same fluency as English. He was an upright powder-headed gentleman of the old school, closely buttoned up in black coat, drab breeches and gaiters, and white neckcloth, and his being seen on any part of his journey between Queen's-row, Pentonville, and the Mansion House, was a sure indication of the precise hour of the day. His portrait has been since placed in the justice-room at the Mansion House.

January 23rd: Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., died, aged 74; he was born on the 25th of the same month in 1770. The Burdetts came to England with William the Conqueror. It is related that King Edward IV killed a favourite white buck belonging to Thomas Burdett, who, in a moment of passion, wished the buck's horn in the belly of the king's adviser, whoever he might be. He was forthwith arraigned, convicted, and beheaded, "for compassing or imagining the death of the king." The late Sir Francis in 1793 married the youngest daughter of Mr. Coutts, the banker,

by his first wife. The banker took Miss Mellon, the celebrated actress, for his second wife, and the Duke of St. Albans married her after the death of Mr. Coutts, who had bequeathed to her an immense fortune. The Duchess, however, retained the control of her wealth, and at her death bequeathed it to the grand-daughter of Mr. Coutts, the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who thereupon took the name of Coutts in addition to that of Burdett, and became the subject of gossip as "the rich heiress." Sir F. Burdett got into Parliament in 1796, as the nominee of the Duke of Newcastle, for Boroughbridge, in conjunction with Mr. Scott (afterwards Lord Chancellor Eldon), and immediately commenced the advocacy of Parliamentary Reform. In 1807 he was returned for Westminster, which city he continued to represent for 30 years. In 1810 he was committed to the Tower by the House of Commons, for a breach of its privileges in denying their power of commitment for libel in the case of Gale Jones, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and a large military force, messengers, and officers, broke into his house and conveyed him to the Tower by force, in consequence of his refusal to surrender. He was confined in the Tower until the prorogation, and such was the excitement at his release that lives were lost. In 1819 he was prosecuted by the Attorney-General for a libel contained in a letter to his constituents upon the Manchester Massacre (on account of which Henry Hunt suffered so much), and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of 1,000*l*. In 1837 he left Westminster and was elected for North Wilts; and being opposed to the extensive changes sought by the party with which he had always laboured for Parliamentary Reform, he joined the Conservatives, and obtained the soubriquet of "Old Glory." The death of Sir Francis is considered by some to have been accelerated by the too rigid practice of hydropathy, while by others it is as strongly repudiated; but there is no doubt that the death of his lady, on the 12th of this month, had a great effect upon

him. On the 30th, both were interred at one time, in one vault, at Ramsbury Manor, Wilts. Col. Robt. Burdett, son of Sir Francis, succeeds to the title and estates.—The order of "Baronet" was instituted by James I, in 1611; and the distinction conferred upon the ancestry of the late Baronet by the same monarch on the 15th of February, 1619, the 16th year of that King's reign.

On Wednesday, January 25, Dr. George Swiney, a gentleman of large property, latterly living in the strictest seclusion in Camden Town, sunk into death from a voluntary refusal to take refreshment. By his will he desired to be interred in St. Martin's burial-ground, Camden Town; his funeral to be on foot; the coffin to be covered with bright yellow cloth, and studded with gilt nails; the pall and mourners' cloaks of bright yellow cloth, three female children in white to precede the coffin, each to be paid 20*l.*, and 20*l.* to be paid for their funeral dresses. He bequeaths 5,000*l.* to the Trustees of the British Museum to establish a lectureship on Geology, and 5,000*l.* to the Royal Society of Arts, out of which latter sum the first freeholder, whether in England, Ireland, or Scotland, that shall reclaim and bring into cultivation the largest amount of waste land is to receive 100 guineas, presented in a goblet of equal value, which gift is to be renewed every five years. Five gentlemen of high attainments in literature, art, and science, are the Executors.—The "will" of the Marquis Wellesley, which has just been proved, is more strange still: he leaves to his Secretary (Mr. Montgomery) 1,000*l.* and all his manuscripts, and says, "Publish such of my papers as shall tend to illustrate my two administrations in Ireland, and to protect my honour against the slander of Melbourne and his pillar of state, O'Connell." To Lord Brougham he leaves "Homer" in 4 volumes, and desires him to assist in publishing his manuscripts, saying, "I leave my memory in his charge, confiding in his justice and honour;" to Earl Grey, "My George, carved on an amethyst, and worn by King George II."—"Porro unum est necessarium."

FEBRUARY **1844.**

ON Thursday, the 1st of February, the Queen in person opened the 4th session of the 14th Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. To the address in reply to the speech from the Throne the Lords unanimously agreed; but in the Commons, one amendment was made by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and negatived by a majority of 256; and one by Mr. Hume was negatived by a majority of 186.—The first “reformed” House of Commons was elected in 1832, and summarily dissolved by William IV, in December, 1834; the second reformed House was shortened by the demise of William IV (20th June) in 1837; and the third, elected after the accession of Victoria, lasted nearly four years, being dissolved by the Melbourne Ministry in 1841. The longest Parliament immediately preceding the reformed was that elected in 1826, which lasted till the death of Geo. IV in 1830 (June 26); the shortest was that elected in the summer of 1830, and suddenly dissolved by the Grey Administration in the spring of 1831, amidst the alarm and excitement attendant on the introduction of the first Reform Bill. The Reform Bill passed on the 7th of June, in 1832. The present Parliament assembled in 1841, on the 19th of August, and consists of members for

English Counties	143	Scottish Counties	30
Isle of Wight	1	Cities & boroughs	23
Universities	4		—
Cities & boroughs	323	Total (Scotch)	53
	—		—
Total (English)	471	Irish Counties	64
	—	University	2
Welsh Counties	15	Cities & boroughs	39
Boroughs	14		—
	—	Total (Irish)	105
Total (Welsh)	29		—

Making a gross total number of members of 658. By the Septennial Act, which passed in 1716, the legitimate duration of a Parliament is 7 years; but since the Reform Bill their average has been less than 3 years.

February 3 : The remains of his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, uncle and father-in-law of the Queen of England, father of Prince Albert, and eldest brother of the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians, were interred in the church attached to the palace at Gotha, amidst salvos of artillery and the solemn tolling of bells ; the procession being composed of all the officers of state and the household. He had just attained his 60th year, and succeeded his father, Duke Francis of Saxe Coburg and Saalfeld, in 1806, but was prevented taking possession, by his adherence to the King of Prussia, till 1813. By his marriage with Louisa, only daughter of Augustus, Duke of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg, he had issue Ernest, Hereditary Prince (now the reigning Duke), and Prince Albert. The late Duke was a second time married, to Antoinetta, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Mecklenburg, by whom there is no issue.

February 7 : W.H. Ludlow Bruges, Esq., a Conservative, elected to represent the borough of Devizes in Parliament, by a majority of 142 over Mr. C. Temple, a gentleman of free trade and Liberal principles. The vacancy was occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sotheron.

At the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, in Park-street, Southwark, on the 7th of February, two men were engaged in cleaning vats ; and on one of them, named Steadman, descending one of comparatively small size, 20 feet high, 15 in diameter, and 46 in circumference, capable of holding 200 barrels, he felt himself overpowered by the noxious effects of carbonic acid gas, which is largely evolved during the working of malt liquor, and which, being much heavier than the atmospheric air, hangs about the bottom of vats after beer is drawn off. In endeavouring to ascend, he had got but a little way up the ladder, when he staggered, and fell back lifeless. The foreman (Roberts) went down without hesitation, and had placed his arm round the body of his lifeless companion, when he also became a victim to the subtle gas. Hicks then proposed to descend, and a

rope was fastened round his body, but before he had reached the bottom he became a "dead weight," and was drawn up almost lifeless.

On the 12th of February (Monday), in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the several persons known as the traversers in the celebrated case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others were found guilty of the charges against them, viz. : "conspiring to excite discontent, hatred, and jealousy among the people ; disaffection in the army, contempt of the administration of justice by the established tribunals, and an attempt to create changes in the government and constitution of the country ; meeting for seditious and unlawful purposes ; making inflammatory speeches ; and by means of intimidation causing large numbers of people to assemble." The indictment consisted of 11 counts ; and the trial, which commenced on the 15th of January, lasted 24 days. The first day was occupied in settling the mode of procedure, the 2nd and 3rd by the Attorney-General in making out the charge, and to the 11th day inclusive in the examination of witnesses, which completed the case for the crown. On the 12th day Mr. Shiel was heard for Mr. John O'Connell—the 13th, Mr. Moore for the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Hatchell for Mr. Ray—the 14th and 15th days were occupied by Mr. Fitzgibbon for Dr. Gray—the 16th and part of the 17th Mr. Whiteside for Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Henn for Mr. Steele—part of the 17th and the whole of the 18th days Mr. M'Donogh for Mr. Barrett—and the 19th, Mr. Daniel O'Connell in his own defence ; the 20th being occupied in examining witnesses on the part of the traversers. On the 21st, 22nd, and part of the 23rd days, the Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Greene) was heard for the crown in reply, when the Lord Chief Justice (Pennefather) commenced his charge to the jury, which he finished at 7 o'clock on the 24th day. At 12 o'clock the jury came to their decision, but as it was thought to be not strictly legal to receive a verdict after that hour on a Saturday night, the crown lawyers advised a postponement of the

finding (and the jury was accordingly given into the custody of the proper officers) until Monday. Nine persons were indicted, but the Rev. Peter James Tyrrell died between the time of his pleading, in Michaelmas term last, and the actual commencement of the trial; and the Rev. Mr. Tierney was found guilty upon some of the counts only. —The Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. T. B. C. Smith) sent a hostile message, during the temporary absence of the Judges on the 30th, to Mr. Fitzgibbon, for using observations alleged to be personally offensive, while defending Dr. Gray. The three-cornered note was subsequently handed to the Court, and satisfactory explanations took place. The sentence was deferred till next term. [See May 30.]

Mr. Richard Oastler, an uncompromising enemy of the New Poor Law, and an advocate of a limited number of hours per day for factory labour, was released from the Queen's Prison (after more than three years' confinement for debt) on the 12th of February, by subscriptions raised principally among the operative population of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Mr. T. H. S. Sotheron, a supporter of the Peel Administration, was returned, on 12th February, without opposition, for North Wiltshire, in room of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

On the 13th of February John Knatchbull, half-brother to the present Sir Edward Knatchbull of Merstham, Kent, a Cabinet Minister, Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy, was executed at Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Jamieson. He had been found guilty, at the Surrey Assizes in 1824, of a robbery in Vauxhall Gardens, and transported for 14 years under the assumed name of Fitch. In April, 1825, he arrived at Sydney, but after having apprehended several runaways, obtained a ticket of leave. He was subsequently transported to Norfolk Island, for forgery, but soon admitted approver in a case of mutiny. Having served his term of banishment, he returned to Sydney, and

continued to reside there up to the period of committing the offence for which he suffered death.

February 14th : Lieutenant Grant tried at the Central Criminal Court, for aiding and abetting Lieutenant A. T. Munro, when he shot Colonel Fawcett, in a duel at Camden Town, on the morning of the 30th of June last, and acquitted.—From the commencement of the reign of George III to that of Victoria upwards of 200 duels have been fought: in 33 both were killed; in 80, one in each; in all, 120 wounded. Upwards of 20 trials for duels have occurred; four duelists have been found guilty of murder; and two hanged. In the list of duelists are the names of the Dukes of York, Norfolk, Wellington; also Castlereagh, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Burdett, Canning, Peel, &c.

February 15th : Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, died, aged 87. He was the son of a physician, and was the representative of Devizes in Parliament in 1789, in which year he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons by the influence of Mr. Pitt, which office he held until March, 1801, when he became First Lord of the Treasury till May 1804. In 1805 he was President of the Council; in 1806, Privy Seal; and Home Secretary of State from 1812 to 1822, when he finally retired from taking any part in public matters, but was always strongly opposed to Catholic Emancipation. He was high Steward of Westminster, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter House, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Deputy-Ranger of Richmond Park, at which place he died.—During the past year, 1 Prince of the blood, 2 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 6 Earls, 2 Viscounts, 8 Lords, 12 Baronets, 2 Knights, 1 Bishop, 2 (Irish) Judges, 5 Generals, 5 Majors-General, 3 Lieutenants-General, 7 Colonels, 9 Lieutenants-Colonel, 2 Admirals, 2 Rear-Admirals, 1 Vice-Admiral, 1 Right Honourable and 5 Honourable gentlemen, 2 Members and 7 late Members of Parliament, have died, making a total of 86 individuals who had been what are termed public men by their connection with the government of the country.

February 15th: Upwards of 150,000 additional letters passed through the General Post-Office alone, yesterday being Valentine's-day; and the letter-carriers, &c., were regaled with bread and beef, and beer, at the Post-Office, at the public expense.

By a return to an order of the House of Commons of February the 19th it appears, that the amount of money to be raised under the sanction of the Acts whereby Railway Companies have been incorporated (119 in number) between January 1, 1826, and January 1, 1844, is as follows:—

Capital in joint-stock	£57,387,735
Loans or mortgage	21,638,582
Total amount authorised for the construction	_____

of railways during the above period	£79,026,317
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The extent of railway at present in working operation in the United Kingdom is near 2,000 miles; the projects awaiting the sanction of Parliament will add 1,000 miles; and were the rate of cost to equal that of the construction of existing lines, nearly 40,000,000*l.* would be added to railway investments; but as the cost will not equal that rate, add only 30,000,000*l.*, and there will appear to be 109,000,000*l.* sterling invested by capitalists in railways at home, besides a considerable sum sent out to assist in the formation of foreign railways.

February 23 (Friday): The debate arising out of Lord John Russell's motion "for a Committee of the whole House, to consider the state of Ireland," closed in the House of Commons. It commenced on the 13th instant, and was carried on with unusual spirit, the recent State Trials and the mode in which they were conducted forming the principal features. The division took place about four o'clock on the 24th, when there appeared for the motion 225, against it 324; majority against, 99. When Mr. O'Connell took his place in the House on the 15th, from which he had absented himself during the whole of the session of 1843, he was vociferously cheered by some of the ^{Members} Members, particularly by Dr. Bowring and Mr. Hume.

—A similar motion was made in the House of Lords, on the 15th, by the Marquis of Normanby, but it was negatived by a majority of 97, in a House of 253.

February 23: The Waterloo Bridge tolls during the half year ended to-day amounted to 9,087*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; those for the half year ending in February, 1843, were 6,521*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; being a difference of 2,566*l.* in favour of 1844, of which 2,330*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* arose from horses and carriages, and 236*l.* from foot passengers. At the meeting of the Company at which these accounts were read, Mr. Romeo Coates said "This is the finest structure of the kind in the world; as a specimen of beautiful architecture it stands unrivalled; it cost a million of money, and has been all loss and no gain." He proposed that the bridge should be disposed of by public lottery—that they should issue a million tickets at a guinea each—that the prizes should be limited to 50—and that the fortunate holders should be compelled to sell the bridge to Government on the best terms they could, on the understanding that it should be thrown open to the public. The question was ultimately deferred for the consideration of a special meeting.—Waterloo Bridge was commenced in 1811; the Engineer who gave the plan was Mr. Dodd, but that gentleman disagreeing with the Company soon after the commencement of the work, Mr. Rennie has the merit of conducting it to its termination. It has nine arches, each 120 ft. span, and piers 20 ft. thick, supporting Tuscan columns; the width between the parapets is 42 ft., the footpaths being 7 ft. each. The ceremony of opening took place on the 18th of June, 1817, the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and was attended with unusual pageantry—the hero of that great battle and the Prince Regent (Geo. IV), with a grand military cavalcade, attending at the spectacle.

February 26: Mr. L. Moses, of Aldgate, gave 2,000*l.* to purchase ground for an asylum in connection with the Jewish Orphan Schools, Goodman's Fields, to be erected at his sole expense.

February 28: On the Potomac, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Alexandria, United States, Mr. Upshur (Secretary of State), Mr. Gilmer (Secretary of the Navy), Mr. Commissioner Kennon, and three other persons, were killed by the explosion of an enormous gun, on board the steam ship, Princeton, where they had been invited, together with President Tyler and family and upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen, to witness the beauty and movement of that noble vessel. The ball of the gun weighed 230lbs., which, giving some half-dozen bounds, skimmed a distance of about 3 miles along the surface before it finally sunk into the water.

February 28: The performers, assistants, and audience, denominated a ragged, filthy, and wretched-looking group of 83 persons, were arrested by the police, in an unlicensed "theatre," Camberland-row, St. Pancras, on the charge of being there without lawful purpose. Six of the performers were next morning fined in trifling sums, and one of the audience 2s., by the magistrates at Clerkenwell Police Office, where upwards of 500 of their friends had assembled to welcome their exit.

February 29: The quantity of light gold coin delivered by the Bank of England into the Mint for re-coinage, between June, 1842, and February, 1844, amounted to 2,779,000 oz., the value of which, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per ounce, was 10,820,731*l.* 5*s.* During the same period, the sum of 9,730,975*l.* was received back from the Mint in gold coin. The balance of light gold coin remaining in the coffers of the Bank of England on the 5th instant amounted to 81,282 oz., of which the value was 316,491*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The total value of silver coined, and received by the Bank from the Mint since June 1842, amounts to 427,200*l.*, namely, 1,582,400 half-crown pieces, 4,468,000 shillings, 4,160,000 sixpenny pieces, and 2,000 groats. The total amount of sovereigns and half sovereigns received by the Bank under the standard weight since the proclamation of June, 1842, was 11,137,223*l.*; and the loss on light gold is estimated at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* on each sovereign.

MARCH MARCH 1 (Friday, St. David's day): The 130th anniversary of the Society of Ancient Britons **1844.** was celebrated at the Freemason's Tavern, in Great Queen-street. The chair was filled by Sir J. Benn Walsh, supported by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Powis, and a numerous company; the amount of subscriptions announced in the room, including 100 guineas from the Queen, and 25*l.* from the Queen Dowager, for the support of the Welsh School, amounted to nearly 1,000*l.*—Saint David is said to have died in the year 642, aged 146.

March 2: The newspaper stamp returns just issued for the last six months of 1843 show that the number of stamps supplied for the Times, not including 350,000 half-penny (supplement) stamps, amounted to 3,250,000 while for the Chronicle, Herald, and Post, it was 2,147,000 giving for the Times over the other three daily ——— morning newspapers combined a majority of . . 1,103,000 The advertisement duty for the Times during the same period was 8,397*l.* 15*s.*, that for the other three papers 6,518*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, a difference of duty in favour of the former of 1,879*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Newspapers not exceeding (on one sheet) 1,530 square inches, exclusive of margin, pay 1*d.* stamp duty; every sheet exceeding 1,530 inches, but not exceeding 2,295 inches, pays 1½*d.* for the stamp; and if exceeding the latter number of inches, 2*d.* Stamps for supplements not exceeding 765 square inches are ½*d.* each. Nearly 100,000 newspapers are despatched per night from the Post-Office to their destination in all quarters of the world.—The practice of publishing the newspaper stamp returns, which commenced in 1831, is to be discontinued in future.

March 3: Bean, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for presenting a pistol at the Queen in her carriage, as she was riding through St. James's Park, was this day liberated, his term having expired.

March 5: Sir Moses Montefiore, this being the Jewish feast of Purim, visited all the Portuguese charity schools

in the metropolis, and presented the children, amounting to several hundreds, with a sum of money in new silver coin, varying from 1s. to 3s. each. On the eve of this festival the synagogues are crowded to hear the book of Esther read. At the east end of London maskers may be seen parading the streets, and visiting those houses where they know the festival is kept, and they cannot be got rid of without a fee.

March 7 : News arrived by extraordinary express of two severe battles in the vicinity of Gwalior, the seat of the ancient sovereignty of Scinde, on 28th and 29th December, between the British and Indian armics. Of the enemy from 3,000 to 4,000 were reported killed, and about 7,000 wounded ; of the British 144 killed, and 886 wounded. The British, under the superintendence of Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General, took possession of the fort, (which, for its strength, is called the Gibraltar of the East,) pending the settlement of the disputes which led to the conflict.

March 8 : The King of Sweden, Charles John XIV, died, aged 80 years.—Bernadotte was the only one of Napoleon's royalties who survived the crash of the Imperial dynasty ; and whether considered as a soldier or a sovereign, was the most reputable of the numerous band of adventurers whom the French revolution of 1789 called from comparative obscurity. At that time he was but a sergeant in Bonaparte's army, but he made rapid advances, became a popular favourite, and out of four candidates was chosen as the successor to Charles XIII, and ascended the throne (Bonaparte's consent being, as it were, extorted from him) in 1810 ; and since his accession, although the whole of Europe has at various times been shaken by important changes in the internal constitution of its States, Sweden has continued to enjoy uninterrupted tranquillity and prosperity, and steadily progressed in science and civilization. Marshal Soult is now the only survivor of the 18 Marshals created by Napoleon in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne.—

On 16th March, 1792, Gustavus III was assassinated at a masked ball; on 13th March, 1809, his son, Gustavus IV, was deposed; and he having no children, the States chose the Prince of Augustenburg (Charles XIII), who soon died, and was succeeded by the election of General Bernadotte, whose son and heir now assumes the Royal authority, under the style of Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.

March 9: Sir Henry Halford, Bart., died. He was born on the 2nd of October, 1766; settled in London, in conjunction with his father, in 1793; rose in professional reputation very rapidly; became a great favourite with the family of George III, and was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1820. He was physician to four successive sovereigns, and has often been consulted by sovereigns of other States; and in his prime he realised by his practice 30,000*l.* per year. Originally his name was Vaughan, but, in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, the last Sir Charles Halford, it was changed when he was created a Baronet.—Subsequently, on the 20th of this month, Dr. Paris was elected to succeed him as President of the Royal College of Physicians.

March 11: Lord William Russell (in the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge) presided at the anniversary dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, when nearly 200 sat down, and the subscriptions amounted to upwards of 600*l.* The object of the charity is to relieve members of the profession, their widows and orphans, when they are in need.—On the 20th of September, 1808, the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, was burnt down, and 14 persons lost their lives: the foundation of the present building was laid on the 4th of January, 1809, and on the 17th of September in the same year it was opened, when, in consequence of a rise in the prices of admission, a riot commenced, and continued until December 10, quiet being restored by a return to the old prices. This is known as the famous "O. P. war."

March 13 : A public dinner to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., took place in Covent Garden Theatre, "to show the admiration entertained by Englishmen of his constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of Irishmen for the last 40 years," at which about 1,000 sat down. The pit was boarded over on a level with the stage, which at the centre and sides was adorned with mirrors, and the boxes were completely filled with ladies. On the health of Mr. O'Connell being proposed by the Chairman, Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, the whole of the ladies in the boxes, and the entire audience, rose, cheered, and waved their handkerchiefs, and the mass of moving white from the floor to the ceiling, produced a scene and a feeling which cannot be truly described.

March 13 : At the Police Office, Town Hall, Brighton, Mr. Solomons, the chief officer, was killed with a poker, by a prisoner brought there on a charge of stealing a piece of carpet from Mr. Collins, draper. Mr. Solomons has left a wife and 11 children.

March 16 : Caroline Herschel, the sister and faithful helpmate of the celebrated Astronomer, was visited, at Hanover, by the King and Crown Prince, on the occasion of her completing her 85th year.

March 17 (Sunday, St. Patrick's Day) : Mr. O'Connell, in a carriage and four, accompanied by 5,000 to 6,000 persons, proceeded to Virginia Catholic Chapel, Ratchliffe Highway, to be invested with the Order of Joseph and Mary. The chapel was decorated with artificial flowers. The Rev. Mr. Moore officiated, and, after explaining the origin of the Order, placed across the shoulders of Mr. O'Connell a magnificent green silk cloak, lined with white silk, and trimmed with ermine; he also presented him with a solid gold cross, and placed on his head a Genoa velvet cap. About 300 members of the Order were present—the men dressed in green cloaks trimmed with fur, white collars and caps; the women in green dresses, with sashes, and white Leghorn bonnets; the uniform of the Holy Guild.

March 18 : After a two days' debate in Committee of the whole House of Commons, on an amendment proposed by Lord Ashley in the Factories' Bill brought in by Government, which amendment limited the hours of day labour in factories to 10, a division took place, when a majority of 9, in a House of 349, appeared for the amendment. The Government proposition was 12 hours.

March 19 : William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, died, at York House, Twickenham. He was born December 29, 1757, and was the oldest member in the House of Peers except the Archbishop of York, who was his senior by one month only. He succeeded to the Earldom, and to the Baronetcy of Scotland and Nova Scotia, on the death of James, Earl of Lonsdale, in May, 1802, agreeably to a patent of limitation granted in 1797, the honours, for want of issue, being likely to become extinct. Viscount Lowther, the present Postmaster-General, who was created a Peer upon taking that office in 1841, and is 57 years of age and unmarried, succeeds his father, the late Earl.—The representative of this family was created Viscount Lonsdale and Baron Lowther by William III, which title became extinct in 1751, but was revived in 1784 in favour of Sir James Lowther, upon whom the immense landed possessions, chiefly in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, had devolved.

March 20 : George White, aged 20, sentenced to be transported for life, by Lord Abinger, at Huntingdon, for indicting the following letter : "To the farmers of Bluntisham—We are determined to set fire to the whole of this place if you don't set us to work, and burn you in your beds if there is not an alteration. What do you think the young men are to do if you don't set them to work? They must do something ! The fact is, we cannot go on any longer ; we must commit robbery, and everything that is contrary to your wish. I am, 'An Enemy.'" This letter was found in the farm-yard of Isaac Illet, and the prisoner pleaded guilty of writing it.

March 22 : In an adjourned debate on the 8th clause of the Factories' Bill the following divisions took place : for the 12 hours, 183,—against, 186 ; majority against Ministers, 3. On another division : for the 10 hours, 181,—against, 188 ; majority against Lord Ashley's amendment, 7. So that neither the Government proposition nor Lord Ashley's amendment had the sanction of Parliament. 93 members who usually support the present Government voted on this occasion against them.

March 23 : An extraordinary land-slip at Dormington, Herefordshire. More than 3 acres of rock and earth moved a distance of 200 yards down Dodnor's Hill, into the valley beneath, carrying with it upwards of 40 oak trees, some of them remaining upright and growing.

March 25 (Lady-day) : The expenses of the British Museum for the year ending this day, were 34,975*l.*—The British Museum was established by Act of Parliament in 1753, in accordance with the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left his museum to the nation (which he declared in that instrument had cost him upwards of 50,000*l.*), on condition that Parliament paid 20,000*l.* to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for it. Several other valuable collections were added, and the whole completed for 85,000*l.*, which sum was raised by way of lottery. The house itself is a stately edifice, in the French style of Louis XIV, and on the plan of the Thuilleries. The architect was Peter Puget, who was sent over from Paris by Ralph, first Duke of Montague, for the sole purpose of constructing this splendid mansion for his private residence. Very extensive additions to the already immense building are being made, for the accommodation and display of the accumulations which are from time to time occurring to this invaluable national establishment.—Among the early deposits were the Cottonian Library, by Sir R. Cotton ; Major Edwards' Library ; the Harleian collection of manuscripts ; Sir W. Hamilton's invaluable collection of Greek vases ; the Townleian collection of antique marbles ; Elgin marbles ;

Egyptian antiquities, &c. Subsequently have been added an infinite variety of minerals, medals, models, coins, atlases, charts, charters (including the original Magna Charta signed by King John and the barons on 15th June, 1215), mummies, fossils, shells, gems, pictures, and an extensive collection of the finest and most rare specimens of beasts, birds, and fishes; and curiosities from every quarter and country of the world. Geo. II gave the whole of the library of printed books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by our Kings from Henry VII to William III; Geo. IV presented the library formed by Geo. III, consisting of 65,400 volumes, embracing almost every description of knowledge. This (the Royal) library is in the most extensive of all the galleries, being 300 ft. in length, 41 in width, and 30 high; it is in three compartments, the centre one being wider than the other two, expanding to a width of 58 ft., the perspective thereby acquiring a considerable degree of variety. The Corinthian columns of highly-polished granite, the beautiful fittings up, the lofty marble door-cases, with doors of oak and bronze, and a display of 80,000 volumes. systematically arranged in 304 presses, is a sight truly magnificent. The Museum was opened to the public in 1759.

March 25 : The first anniversary of the opening of the Thames Tunnel. During the year nearly 3,000,000 persons passed through it at 1d. each, producing, inclusive of rent of stalls, &c., erected between the arches, an income approaching 10,000*l*.

March 25 : In the House of Commons, on the reading the order of the day for the Committee on the Factories' Bill, Sir James Graham obtained the consent of Lord Ashley and the House to drop the original, and introduce a new Bill, the different and inconsistent divisions having rendered the former almost unintelligible, and placed it in inextricable confusion. In the course of his speech enforcing this necessity he said, "Within the last 48 hours I have seen an expression used to which, on the whole, I am will-

ing to give my assent, namely, that this is the commencement of a Jack Cade system of legislation," which caused great sensation among Lord Ashley's supporters, and was much and generally deprecated in and out of the House.

March 26 : The Marquis of Clanricarde presided at the anniversary dinner of the supporters of the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund (established with the same object as that of Covent Garden), on which occasion 800*l.* were subscribed.— This Theatre was destroyed by fire on the 24th of February, 1809 ; the present erection was opened on the 10th of October, 1812, and was built to afford sitting-room for 2,810 persons, viz : 1,200 in the boxes, 850 in the pit, 410 in the lower gallery, and 280 in the upper ; and completed for 142,000*l.* ; including lamps, lustres, furniture, &c., 125,000*l.* ; and including scenery, wardrobe, and other properties, nearly 150,000*l.* The architect was Benjamin Wyatt, Esq. The principal entrance is through a spacious hall conducting to the boxes and the pit, and by three large doors into a rotunda of great beauty, on each side of which are passages to grand and spacious staircases. The Saloon is 86 ft. long, and circular at each extremity, with an arched ceiling ; also two massy Corinthian columns of verd antique at each end, where are situate the coffee and refreshment rooms. The body of the theatre, as seen from the stage, presents to the eye nearly three-fourths of a circle.

March 28 : V. Gandolfi, Esq., of Throgmorton-street, laid the foundation stone of a Catholic church and monastery at Blackmoor Park, Worcestershire, to be constructed at his own sole expense, to be completed in three years, and estimated to cost about 10,000*l.*

March 28 : The Hon. E. A. Harris, elected to represent Christchurch in Parliament, by a majority of 96 votes over Mr. Tice ; vacant by the resignation of Sir G. Rose.

March 30 : Mr. Brisco elected to represent Hastings in Parliament, by a majority of 339 over R. R. R. Moore, Esq., the celebrated anti-corn-law lecturer ; vacant by the resignation of Mr. Planta.

APRIL THE mails dispatched on the 1st of April to Malta, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Guadaloupe, **1844.** Martinique, Curaçoa, St. Croix, and Porto Rico, occupied upwards of 100 boxes, of about 5,000 letters each, making nearly half a million of letters, &c. They were taken to the terminus of the South-Western Railway in six vans.—The number of foreign, colonial, and inter-colonial letters passing through the Post-Office per annum is very little short of 8,600,000; and the inland letters are nearly 210,000,000. About 100,000 newspapers are dispatched per night upon an average, and from their bulky size and weight, especially during the sitting of Parliament, with so many supplements and double numbers, they are made up in immense sacks, and wheeled upon a tramway to the floor of the omnibuses, whence they are conveyed to the different railway termini.

April 3: James Bryce executed at Edinburgh, for the murder of his brother-in-law, John Geddes, on 27th December last, in his cottage, West Calder.

April 4: Fire at the Rose and Crown public-house and wine-vaults, 287, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street, kept by Mr. Williams, whereby his wife, aged 30, and Eliza and William, his children, one 4½ years and the other 8 months, and Sarah Hodgson, Charlotte Fish, and Jacob Pickering, persons in his service, were burnt to death; it occurred soon after closing the shop, and arose, it is supposed, from carelessness with the spirit on the premises.—In 1843 the fires by which premises were totally destroyed amounted to 29, considerably damaged 231, slightly 489, chimneys on fire 83, false alarms 79; total 901: the most awful and destructive being, the great fire which consumed four ware houses, at Topping's wharf, besides St. Olave's church and Watson's telegraph, on the 19th of July (the church being sacrificed in order to preserve property which otherwise would have been destroyed to the amount of 400,000l.); another at Newberry's, the chemist's, in Fetter-lane, on the 19th of August, where five lives were lost; and another

in St. Martin's Court, in October, where three lives were lost. The number of fires that have taken place since the establishment of the London Fire Brigade, under Mr. Braidwood, in 1832, amounts to 6,523.

April 5 (Good Friday): At Windsor Castle, the State Apartments were thrown open free to public inspection, by command of her Majesty.

April 5: The net public income of the United Kingdom for the year ended to-day (after abating the expenditure thereout by the several revenue departments, and of the actual issues or payments within the same period—exclusive of the sums applied to the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded national debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c.), is .£52,835,124 17 9 and the net public expenditure for the

same period is	£50,739,697	8	2
Balance of income over expenditure . .	2,095,427	9	7

April 6: At Horsham, John Lawrence was executed, for the wilful murder of the chief police officer of Brighton on the 13th March.

April 7 (Easter Sunday): The various steam boats to Chelsea, Woolwich, Greenwich, and other places above and below bridge, carried upwards of 50,000 persons during the day, not less than 50 being thus engaged.

April 7: Lord Abinger, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, died at Bury St. Edmund's, aged 75, having been taking ill after leaving the Assize Court there on the 2nd of this month, and in two hours become speechless. He was a native of Jamaica, and of a family of wealth and distinction in that island, his younger brother having held there the office of Chief Justice. Master James Scarlett was sent to be educated in England, and took the degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1791, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, but 23 years elapsed before he became one of that eminent body known as "his Majesty's counsel learned in the law." At the general election consequent on the demise of Geo.

III, in 1820, he got into Parliament for Peterborough, and on the breaking up of the Liverpool Administration, in 1827, accepted the office of Attorney-General under Mr. Canning, and became Sir James Scarlett, Knt.; but made way for Sir Charles Wetherell at the beginning of Wellington's Administration. Sir Charles, however, opposed himself with extraordinary effect and characteristic vehemence to Roman Catholic Emancipation, and Sir James was re-instated, and held office during the passing of the Relief Bill through Parliament in 1829, and until the assumption of Ministerial power by Earl Grey, when he zealously co-operated with Sir Robert Peel in opposition to the several Reform Bills of 1830 and 1831. In 1834 he succeeded Lord Lyndhurst as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Abinger. Robert Campbell Scarlett (now Lord Abinger) his eldest son, was born September 5, 1794; the second child of the deceased is the wife of Lord Campbell, and Baroness Stratheden in her own right; the third is the widow of Sir Edward Currey; the fourth is a Colonel in the 5th Dragoon Guards; and the fifth is Secretary of Legation at the Court of Tuscany. The late Peer was a widower from 1829 to 1843, when he married the widow of the Rev. J. H. Ridley, of Ockley.—The number of Stipendary Judges (superior and inferior) in the United Kingdom is 363, and the salary of 402,028*l.* is received by them per annum—namely, in England 22 superior, at 123,577*l.*; 123 inferior, at 85,399*l.* Scotland 13 superior, at 42,500*l.*; 81 inferior, at 34,470*l.* Ireland 16 superior, at 63,000*l.*; 108 inferior, at 53,082*l.* Of the sum received by the Judges in England, the Court of Chancery has 13,000*l.*; Queen's Bench, 28,000*l.*; Common Pleas, 28,000*l.*; Exchequer 27,000*l.*; Admiralty Court, 4,000*l.*; Prerogative Court, 3,577*l.*; and of the inferior Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy receives 39,600*l.*, and the Insolvent Debtor's 6,500*l.* The Stipendary Magistrates of the 13 Metropolitan Police Courts have 23,200*l.*, and the Revising Barristers are 70, at 210*l.* each.

April 9: Among many others in different parts of the country, a great meeting was held at Bradford, to petition for a 10 hours' clause in the Factories' Bill, when nearly 20,000 people assembled, in addition to some thousands of factory children, who formed a procession through the principal streets.

April 9: At Taunton, Mary Ann and Faith Sealy, sisters, were tried and acquitted of the charge of causing the death of their father, by administering poison in his food. The public indignation against them was very high, the jury were let out of court singly, for fear of being maltreated, and the sisters were taken away in a fly amid the yelling, hooting, and imprecations of the mob. Mary Ann was also charged with the wilful murder of her aunt, by "squeezing, griping, and pressing upon her throat," and other modes of ill-usage.

April 9: Alexander Cadotte, otherwise Not-enn-a-akm, or "the strong wind," interpreter to the Ojibbeway Indians exhibiting at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, was married at St. Martin's church, to Miss Sarah Haynes, aged 18, daughter of a carver and gilder, Great George-street, Hampstead-road. A great concourse of people assembled, anxious to catch a glimpse of the marriage party, consisting of the six Indians, two bridesmaids (one a sister), the parents of the bride, and numerous friends.

April 11: The roof of two of the three compartments of a building in course of erection for the reception of carriages, at the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the London and Dover Railway, which is 500 ft. in length and 150 ft. wide, gave way. About 200 men were at work in different parts of the building. Edward May, a carpenter, was killed on the instant; and eight or ten others, when dug out of the ruins, were found dreadfully injured.

April 11: Dickinson, the husband of the unfortunate woman who some time since destroyed her two children and attempted to destroy herself, committed suicide, at the Lord Rodney public-house, King-street, Deptford, by hang-

ing himself to the bed-rail. A razor was found under his pillow, and he had taken poison. His wife is an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital.

April 11 : His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived from Germany, where he had been on a visit to his relatives since 28th March.

April 12 : Lieut.-Colonel Simson, K.H. [Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order], died at Hull (of which place he had been Town Major for 20 years), in his 61st year. He first did duty as an Ensign in the 81st regiment, in 1805, and subsequently became identified with the fortunes of his relative and patron, Sir John Moore; was a Lieutenant in the 43rd light infantry, which with the 52nd and 95th formed a crack brigade on the coast of Kent; embarked in 1807 at Deal, with Lord Cathcart's expedition against Copenhagen; was present at Sir Arthur Wellesley's gallant affair in the island of Kioge; was at the battle Vittoria; and at the last fight before Toulouse.

April 12 : A letter addressed to Godwin and Pocock, of Trafalgar-square, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, acquainted them that the distribution of prizes by chance, as practised by the Arts Union of London, was illegal, and that a continuance would subject all parties engaged in it to prosecution.

April 14 : The funeral at Tweedmouth of James Stewart, commonly called "Jemmy Strength," who died on the 11th, and would have completed his 116th year on Christmas-day next. His father was General John Stewart, a near relative of the "Pretender," Prince Charles. James was born at South Carolina, but left America when 7 years old. he saw the triumphal entry of Prince Charles into Edinburgh, Sept. 17, 1745; was a spectator when the rebels defeated the King's forces at Preston Pans in a few days afterwards, and witnessed the death of General Gardiner and the flight of Johnny (Sir John) Cope; and was also at the victory of Culloden, April 16, 1746. He was an Ensign in General Wolfe's army, and fought at the battle of Quebec,

and at the battle of Bunker's Hill. He had five sons killed in battle in the East Indies, two at Trafalgar, one at Waterloo, and two at Algiers. About 60 years ago he settled in Tweedmouth, during which period he has occasionally travelled the Borders as a wandering minstrel, scraping upon a wretched violin. His death was accelerated by a slight accident on the hip-joint from a fall. Jemmy was a man of amazing strength. It is said of him that he has carried a 24-pounder cannon, lifted a cart-load of hay, and many a time walked through the toll-bar with a donkey on his shoulders.

April 16: In the Court of Queen's Bench Sir Frederick Pollock, brother of the General who so recently assisted to retrieve the lost honour of the British arms in Affghanistan, took the oaths and was sworn in as Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the room of the late Lord Abinger; and Mr. Thesiger took his place for the first time as Solicitor-General, in the room of Sir William Follett, who succeeds Sir F. Pollock as Attorney-General.

April 18: Moorhouse, Fairhurst, and Robert and James Wild, chartists convicted at Chester, in 1842, of sedition, were liberated from Knutsford House of Correction—four months of the term of imprisonment to which they were sentenced being unexpired.

April 19: On this day terminated the trial of the great will forgeries case. William Henry Barber, a Solicitor, was charged before the Lord Mayor on the 9th of December last with forging the will of Ann Slack, who was entitled to two separate sums in the Consolidated Bank Annuities; one, on which she received the dividends, amounting to upwards of 7,000*l.*; and the other—of the existence of which she was ignorant, and which for want of a claimant was transferred to the account of the National Debt Commissioners—amounting, with the dividends unclaimed, to about 3,500*l.* When about to be remanded, he called upon Mr. Joshua Fletcher, as the person who introduced

to him the lady representing herself as Emma Slack, and pretending to be the sister and executrix of Ann Slack, deceased; and the explanations of Mr. Fletcher led to his being charged as an accessory before the fact, and to his remand also to a future day. They were suspected to have committed other forgeries of the same description, and to have had accomplices whose detection justice demanded. The connection of Mrs. Georgiana Dorey with Fletcher was discovered by watching a visitor of the latter, who was observed to go from Giltspur-street prison direct to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dorey, in Oxford-street. Subsequently, in addition to this lady, Lydia Sanders (her sister), and William Sanders, the husband of the latter, were sought out at Edinburgh by the two Foresters, and charged as accomplices. The trial began April 11th; the first indictment preferred against them being, that Susannah Richards (since dead—the mother of Mrs. Dorey and Mrs. Sanders) had forged an administration bond, and transfer of stock the property of John Stewart, of Great Marlow, Bucks, with intent to defraud the Archbishop of Canterbury, as guardian of the effects of intestates—the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, as trustees for the public of unclaimed stock, and the Bank of England, in whose hands the funds were; and that William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, and Georgiana Dorey, were accessories before the fact. On April 15, Fletcher and Mrs. Dorey were found guilty of this charge, and Barber was acquitted. On the 16th, Barber, Fletcher, William Sanders, Lydia Sanders, and Mrs. Dorey, were charged with forging and uttering a will purporting to be that of Ann Slack, on the 16th March, 1843, with intent to defraud, &c., as in the previous case, and to-day (being the 8th of these trials) Barber, Fletcher, and Lydia Sanders, were found guilty; Mrs. Dorey had pleaded guilty during the trial, and Sanders was acquitted. On April 22nd, William Sanders pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a writing purporting to be the will of Mary Hunt, therefore no further trial was pro-

ceeded with. Mr. Baron Gurney, after a long address from Mr. Barber, protesting that he acted in his professional capacity, without guilty knowledge, sentenced Barber and Fletcher to be transported for life; W. Sanders for 7 years; and Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Dorey to be imprisoned for two years respectively.—When the pretended Emma Slack, in the character of executrix of Ann Slack, got possession of the 3,500*l.*, the Bank officials marked “dead” opposite other stock which was known to be the property of the same person; therefore when Miss Ann Slack went at the usual time to receive her dividends, she was informed that she was dead. Explanations and inquiries led to Mr. Barber’s apprehension.

April 20 : The British Swimming Society having promised a first-class silver medal to the best swimmer of the Ojibbeway Indians, the Bath in High Holborn, where the match was appointed to be decided, was crowded with visitors. At a signal they jumped into the water; at another, they struck out and swam to the end of the bath (130 ft.) in less than half a minute—Flying Gull (We-nish-ka-wea-bee) beating Tobacco (Sah-ma) by 7 ft. In swimming back, Flying Gull was again the victor.—They lash the water violently with their arms, beating downwards with their feet, and formed grotesque antics. Mr. Harold Kenworthy, the well-known English swimmer, went through a series of scientific feats in the course of the day, and, after the above match, beat the Indians in swimming with the greatest ease.

April 22 : The Hon. J. Winston Spencer Churchill (the Marquis of Blandford) returned to Parliament for Woodstock, Mr. Thesiger having vacated on accepting the office of Solicitor-General. Mr. Humfrey, a barrister, was proposed in opposition to the Marquis, but declined going to the poll.

April 22 : Mr. Thomas Baring, the unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the City of London, at the election occasioned by the death of Alderman Sir

Mathew Wood, was returned for the borough of Huntingdon and Godmanchester without opposition. Sir Frederick Pollock's promotion to the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer led to this vacancy.

April 23 (St. George's-day): The anniversary of the Shakspeare jubilee, instituted in 1769, was celebrated at the Shakspeare Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place of the immortal bard. He was born April 23, 1564, and died April 23, 1616.

The Treasurer and Governors of Christ's Hospital attended, April 23, at Buckingham Palace, with an Address to the Queen, returning thanks for a munificent benefaction given in the name of the infant Prince of Wales, and stating that he had been enrolled (according to Her Majesty's command) a Governor of that Royal and ancient foundation. A son of Mr. Hunt, of the Royal Cornish Polytechnic Institution, was chosen to receive the first Royal presentation.— On the site of Christ's Hospital anciently stood the house of the Grey Friars, or mendicants of the order of St. Francis, founded by John Irvin, mercer, about 1225; and part of the present edifice is a cloister of the convent. The monastery, being surrendered to Henry VIII, that monarch, a little before his death, granted it to the city for the use of the poor. Edward VI, seeing that this object was neglected, invited the assistance of the Corporation, and a relief system was formed, the poor being distinguished by classes. The hospitals of St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew were destined to relieve the diseased; Bridewell to maintain and correct the idle; and Christ's Hospital to maintain and educate the young and helpless. The King incorporated the Governors of these several hospitals by the title of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods, of the hospitals of Edward VI, King of England." Edward VI succeeded his father, Henry VIII, January 29, 1547, at the age of a little more than 9 years; and died of consumption July 6, 1553, in his 16th year.

April 23 : Sir William Webb Follett returned for Exeter, the representation of which city he had vacated on his appointment to the office of Attorney-General. The official declaration at the close of the poll was—Follett, 1,293 ; General Briggs, 529 : majority for Follett, 764.

April 24 : The Directors of the East India Company intimated to the Government that they had exercised the power which the law gives them of recalling the Governor-General of India (Lord Ellenborough), although such proceeding had not the sanction of the Government. During the two years of his Lordship's administration in India, 10 pitched battles have been fought there, and the vast Anglo-Indian empire has been enlarged by the addition of entire provinces.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have the right to negative the appointment of the Governor-General, and also to recall him when they think proper, but this is the first time they have exercised their power of recall.

April 24 : On a piece of ground, in Chequer Alley, St. Luke's, given by members of the Society of Friends, the first stone of a " School for All," to be associated with the British and Foreign School Society, and intended " for the education of the children of the poor, on the broad principle of general utility," was laid by Lord John Russell.

April 25 : Out-pensioners of Chelsea College, to the number of 10,000, in different parts of the country, were mustered, for the purpose of enrolment. They are to be hereafter called out as a local force in their respective districts, when required for the preservation of the public peace, to be exercised eight days within the year, and to receive 2s. per day ; and 2s. 6d. per day when called out for active service.

April 25 : The match of four watermen of Ostend to row against one London waterman for 40*l.* aside took place to-day, from Ostend to Bruges, 12 miles in still water. Robert Newall, of Battlebridge Stairs, London Bridge, winner of the chief prize at the sculler's match at the

late Thames Regatta, was the Englishman selected, and he completed the 12 miles in 1 h. 45 m., beating his opponents by upwards of 12 minutes.

April 26: Samuel Phillpots, a verger, aged 50, while engaged in showing the monuments, &c., in Westminster Abbey, fell suddenly down in a fit of apoplexy, and expired.

April 29 (Monday): Mrs. Macfarlane, of Bridge-road, Battersea, a widow subsisting by keeping a day and Sunday school, was murdered on Battersea Bridge, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, by Augustus Dalmas, who had lived in Battersea 20 years, and had been connected with some chemical works and a floor-cloth manufactory at Knights-bridge. [See June 13.]

MAY In the Auction Rooms of Mr. Phillips, New Bond-street, a sale of property of the late Sir **1844.** Hudson Lowe took place on the 1st of May, including furniture, &c., formerly in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon during his exile at St. Helena, [See January 10], consisting of about 20 lots. That which excited the greatest interest was a picture containing a medallion enclosing locks of the hair of Napoleon and of the King of Rome, suspended from three ribbons (worn by the Emperor) to the Orders of the Legion of Honour, the Iron Crown and Re-union, surmounted by an eagle. The first offer was 50 guineas, and it sold for 95 guineas.—When Bonaparte died it is well known that his heart was extracted with the design of being preserved, and it is related that the physician who had charge of it, had deposited it in a silver basin among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber. He felt nervously anxious as the custodier of such a deposit, and while lying awake he heard during the silence of the night first a rustling noise, then a plunge among the water in the basin, and then the sound of an object falling with a rebound on the floor—all

occurring within the quickness of a thought. He sprang from his bed, and found an enormous rat dragging the heart of Bonaparte to its hole. A few moments more, and that which before had been too vast in its ambition to be satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been devoured as the supper of a rat.

May 1: Mr. R. H. Hurst of Horsham Park, returned without opposition to represent the borough of Horsham in Parliament, in room of the Honourable Mr. Scarlet, who, in consequence of the death of his father, Lord Abinger, is called to the House of Peers.

May 1: In the House of Commons, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Masters' and Servants' Bill, Mr. T. S. Duncombe moved, "that it be committed this day six months." On a division the numbers were—for the motion, 97; against it, 54: majority against, 43. The Bill, therefore, which was a Government measure, was lost.

May 2: Mad'le Charlotta Grisi, the "most poetical dancer in the universe," took a farewell benefit at the Italian Opera House; left London at $\frac{1}{4}$ -past 2 next morning; embarked at Dover at a quarter to 6; arrived at Boulogne in two hours; proceeded thence to the Academie Royale de Musique, in the city of Paris, and performed there the same evening.

May 6: Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. [Knight Commander of the Bath], Secretary at War, M.P. for Launceston, was unanimously appointed, at a Court of Directors of the East India Company, Governor-General of India (with the cordial approbation of the Crown), in the room of Lord Ellenborough, whose recall by the East India Company was stigmatised in the House of Lords by the Duke of Wellington as an act of gross indiscretion.

May 6: The British and Foreign School Society held their 38th annual meeting at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell presiding. During the year 781 boys and 450 girls had been admitted into the parent school in the Borough-road.

Since its commencement 27,140 boys and 16,162 girls. The year's receipts, including her Majesty's subscription of 100*l.*, and donations of 100*l.* each from Prince Albert, the Duke of Bedford, and the Fishmonger's Company, amounted to 1,081*l.* 1*s.*

May 7: The Theatre Royal, Manchester, totally destroyed by fire. The building was insured for 4,000*l.*, and the properties for 600*l.*

May 7: In the House of Lords, Lord Normanby moved for copies of the correspondence between the Directors of the East India Company and the Government, as also did Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, to which the Earl of Ripon (President of the Board of Trade) in the Lords, and Sir Robert Peel (First Lord of the Treasury) in the Commons, offered the most decided resistance, as a motion which involved Lord Ellenborough's character in his absence, as well as the welfare of the public service. The application was refused.

May 9: In the House of Commons Mr. Hume introduced a motion for an Address to the Crown to consider the propriety of abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which at the solicitation of Sir Robert Peel, who expressed rather a favourable opinion of its expediency at some time better fitting than the present, was withdrawn. Lord J. Russell, and the influential of all parties, joined in sentiment with Sir R. Peel.

May 9: The sale of the library of the late Robert Southey, Poet Laureate, LL.D., consisting of 4,000 lots, and announced to continue 16 days, commenced at the rooms of Leigh Sotheby. The library was rich in ancient and modern works—Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and English predominating. In 1843 the duty on sales by auction was 297,146*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* in the United Kingdom.

May 9: Mr. Butler, in his anxiety for the purity of the judgment seat, moved the House of Commons for a copy of an opinion given to the Corporation of Kilkenny, 20th Feb. 1820, by Mr. Pennefather, now Lord Chief Justice of

the Queen's Bench, Dublin, in which he was alleged to have advised the suppression of a charter of James II. After explanations from Mr. Shaw, Recorder of Dublin, Mr. Darby, and others, the motion was negatived without a division, Mr. F. French stating that he had come to the House to support the motion, but had been misled by the mode in which the "opinion" had been printed, and the explanations he had heard were perfectly satisfactory.

May 9 : The anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was commemorated in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the orchestral accompaniment hitherto used on festival days, but with a full choral service, and after a sermon by the Rev. H. Melvill, a collection was made, the usual admission fee being discontinued. As a reason for dispensing with the instrumental part of the musical performances, it was stated that—"Some to the church repair, not to hear doctrine, but the music there." Notwithstanding the alteration, the attendance was very numerous, and afterwards a banquet took place at Merchant Tailors' Hall, at which upwards of 250 of the leading clergy and laity, including the Duke of Cambridge, the high civic authorities, and the heads of the Church, sat down. The Surveyor Accountant of St. Paul's School, and the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Mercers, gave also a sumptuous dinner, at which Sir R. Peel, the Lord Chief Baron, &c., attended. In former years the contributions and collections generally amounted to about 1,000*l.*, this year's is stated at 870*l.* ; but the charity will benefit more, in consequence of the diminution of expense produced by the alteration.—St. Paul's School was founded by Dr. Collett, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1509. It was instituted to be a free school for 153 boys, under the superintendence of a master, usher, and chaplain, and the Mercers were appointed Trustees of the charity. Many of the scholars, on their removal to the Universities, have exhibitions to defray a portion of their expenses.—The Merchant Tailors' School was founded in consequence of a gift of 500*l.* by Richard Hills,

a Master, for the purchase of suitable premises. According to the original statutes, 100 boys are taught at 5s. per quarter, 50 at 2s. 6d., and 100 gratuitously. In the whole about 300 boys are under instruction at this school.

May 11: Mr. Thesiger, who upon taking office as her Majesty's Solicitor-General was superseded in the representation of Woodstock by the Marquis of Blandford, was to-day returned for Abingdon, in the room of Mr. Duffield, who accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds—a nominal Government office, always at the command of members wishing to retire from Parliament.

May 13: On Lord Ashley's proposition to limit the employment of young persons in factories to 11 hours per day, and from and after October, 1847, to 10 hours, a division took place: for the clause, 159—against it, 297; majority against the limitation clause, 138. The Bill was then passed with only 7 dissentients. On the 18th and 22nd of March the "time" clauses were debated in Committee, and a majority obtained for the 10 hours on two divisions, and on one against it. The Government withdrew their Bill. In the present debate on the second Bill, the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, said, he should feel it his duty to resign if the 10 hours clause were carried, so convinced was he that it would be "destructive of the best interests of the country." Whereupon the "Conservatives," who had been the principal supporters of the 10 hours, took fright, and gave the above unexpected majority of 138. On the 18th March, the proposition was sustained by a majority of 9, in a House of 353; on the 22nd March, that decision was confirmed by a majority of 3, when 373 voted. The clause having a similar object is now negatived by 297 to 159. Eighty-eight of the former 10 hours men withheld their votes, and 15 voted in direct opposition to their former decision.

May 13: This being the 402nd anniversary of the foundation of the City of London School, the Lord Mayor presided on the occasion of the erection of a statue of Mr. John

Carpenter, the founder of the school, Town Clerk of London in the reign of Henry VI., and Executor of the famous Richard Whittington. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, read an appropriate inscription—a compendious history of Mr. Carpenter, according to a document recently discovered among the ancient records of the Corporation, and two of the senior scholars recited original compositions in honour of the founder. The sculptor is Mr. Nixon, who a few months ago enriched the staircase, grand hall, and entrance of Goldsmiths' Hall by the addition of statues in marble emblematic of "the seasons," in a manner truly novel, inasmuch as all the four are represented as youths.

May 18: The great room of Messrs. Christie and Manson, King-street, St. James's, was to-day and yesterday crowded with company, being the sale days of the valuable pictures, the property of the late J. Harman, Esq. The proceeds of the first day amounted to 9,000*l.*, and the second to between 17,000*l.* and 18,000*l.*, amounting in the whole to nearly 27,000*l.* for 115 pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Pousin, Guido, Claude, Hobbima, &c. &c. The Jewish Rabbi (seated), by Rembrandt, was purchased by Mr. Farrer for 410 guineas, and he afterwards sold it to the Trustees of the National Gallery. A noble landscape by Hobbima, dated 1662, was purchased by the Baron de Rothschild for 1,850 guineas, and several others fetched enormous prices. Mr. Harman died on the 7th of February, aged 81, and was the chief of a family long known in the commercial world, and a Director of the Bank of England from 1794 to 1827. He fixed his residence at Woodford, in Essex, where his habitation was adorned with consummate taste, as became his ample fortune and mind. His pictures attracted the admiration of all who were capable of judging of their merit, and were hardly surpassed by any private collection in Europe. At first, the firm with which he was connected was Gurnell and Hoare, then Gurnell, Hoare, and Harman (the late gentleman's father), then Harman, Hoare, and Co., and lastly Harman and Co.

May 18 : Naworth Castle, the old baronial seat of the Howards, was to-day totally destroyed by fire. It was one of the most formidable and beautiful of the border fortresses, about 12 miles from Carlisle. It was an ancient possession of the Dacres, and passed into the family of the Howards by marriage. Lord William Howard, third son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk—the famous “Belted Will” of Border history, ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle—succeeded to it and a large domain annexed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in right of his wife, sister of Lord G. Dacre, who died without heirs male. In the time of Edward I, bloodshed was so widely spread in these localities by those fierce marauders, the border buccaneers, that Lords Warden of the Marches were created for the express purpose of checking depredations. The Duke was Warden of the Western Marches, and his private apartments, as well as the “Bilboa blade by Marchmen felt,” and the broad and studded belt in which he wore it, were among the “sights” of interest at Naworth Castle. Of all the interesting and valuable relics of which this venerable pile was the repository, few now remain to gratify curiosity, or satisfy the love of ancient lore. The old wooden-bound books, the coat of mail, the dingy tapestry, the various articles of ancient furniture that marked the very ages of our history, all have perished in a reckless conflagration, and a heap of ruins is all that now remains of this once beautiful and formidable border fortress. The family papers and muniments were preserved. The castle was insured to the amount of 10,000*l*.—The Duke of Norfolk is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England ; Premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England next the Blood Royal, and chief of the family of Howards. The 4th Duke of Norfolk was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1573, for his attachment to Mary, Queen of Scots.

May 18 : Sir John Lowther, Bart., died at his principal residence, near Leeds, on the 13th, aged 85. Orders were issued for his interment on the 20th ; but to-day Lady Lowther expired, aged 74, and they are to be interred at

the same time.—Lady Lowther was the third daughter of the ninth Earl of Westmorland, and a sister of the late Countess of Lonsdale.

May 20 : Rear-Admiral Bowles, returned without opposition for the borough of Launceston, in the room of Sir Henry Hardinge.

May 21 : William Savile, a framework-knitter, who had become enamoured of a woman named Tait, murdered his wife and three children—two girls and a boy, of the ages of 3, 5, and 7 years—in a small spinny, or wood, at the top of a high hill between Carlton and Colwick, 3 miles from Nottingham. The children lay together, at some distance from the mother, in whose left hand a razor was held, but in such a manner as to render it evident that it had been put there since her death. There were also traces of her having been dragged across the grass. [See August 7.]

May 22 : The great "Derby day," a sort of era in the lifetime of some persons. A more numerous company has seldom been witnessed on Epsom Downs. There was no "thimble-rigging," no prick in the garter, no roulette, no rouge et noir, no hazard—but the bare racing. There was less of the antithesis to moral feeling than formerly—eating and drinking was the principal business. A body of police, horse and foot, had been dispatched by order of the authorities at the Home Office to carry into effect the suppression of gaming booths. [The publicans of the metropolis, too, are warned of heavy penalties and the loss of their licences, if they permit Derby or St. Ledger lotteries in their houses.] The order in which the horses came in, out of the 29 that started for "the Derby," was—first, Mr. A. Wood's "Running Rein," rode by Mann; second, Colonel Peel's "Orlando," rode by Nat; third, Colonel Peel's "Ionian," rode by Edwards; fourth, Colonel Anson's "Bay Momus," rode by F. Butler; fifth, J. Day's "Ugly Buck," rode by J. Day, junior; sixth, J. Day's "Volti," rode by W. Day; seventh, Crockford's "Ratan," rode by Rogers. The favourites were "Ratan" and "Ugly

Buck," who ran very close to each other in the betting circles, and for a long time at an extraordinary distance from their compeers. Colonel Peel protested against "Running Rein," as not being the horse he was represented to be in the entry, and a wager had arisen between him and Mr. Wood, in which the latter maintained that the horse called "Running Rein," who had won the stakes, was a colt got by Saddler out of Mab, in 1841. After the most scrupulous preliminaries the question was brought to be tried in the Court of Exchequer on the 1st and 2nd of July, when Mr. Wood failed to substantiate the affirmative of the question, and a verdict for Col. Peel followed as a matter of course—"Orlando" becoming the winner of the stakes. Mr. Baron Alderson said,—“Now, gentlemen of the jury, you have only to return a verdict for the defendant, the plaintiff declining to contest the question any further. But before we part I may be allowed to say, that the case has produced great regret and disgust in my mind. It has disclosed a wretched fraud, and has shown noblemen and gentlemen of rank associating and betting with men of low rank, and infinitely below them in society. In doing so they have found themselves cheated, and made the dupes of the grossest frauds. They may depend upon it that it will always be so when gentlemen associate and bet with blackguards.”

May 24 (the Queen's birth-day): The theatres, club-houses, public buildings, and houses of Royal tradesmen and others at the West-End and the Strand, were more brilliantly illuminated in the evening than has been the case of late years. The united bands of the three regiments of foot guards attended the parade in St. James's Park, forming a reunion of military music not to be surpassed. They were attired in their state clothing, and were in number, 30 clarionets, 6 flutes and picolos, 6 oboes, 9 bassoons, 12 French horns, 6 cornepeans, 6 trumpets, 9 trombones, 6 ophicleides, 3 bass drums, 3 tenor drums, 3 cymbals, and 78 drums, bugles, and fifes—making a total of 177

performers. At 1 o'clock a double royal salute was fired by the Tower and Park guns, and at all the naval stations and military garrisons in the United Kingdom. A very numerous-attended Drawing-room was held at St. James's Palace.

May 27 (Whit-Monday): The sentence of death carried into effect upon William Crouch in front of the gaol of Newgate. He was found guilty on the 9th instant of the wilful murder of his wife, on the 30th of March, at No. 4, Little Marylebone-lane, while singing to and suckling her infant child, 11 months old, and mending hose for her husband, from whom she had recently lived apart in consequence of his ill-treatment of her. At the trial the plea of insanity was strongly urged in his defence, and the jury took 21 hours and 40 minutes (without being allowed anything to eat and drink) to consider the verdict. Mr. Baron Alderson, in passing sentence, could see no alleviating, no palliating circumstances in his case; and Sir J. R. Graham, in answer to a memorial to the Home Office, did not think him a fit object to recommend to the Royal clemency. Crouch stated at the last moment that he had been urged to the committal of the murder by a woman who persuaded him that his wife was unfaithful. The wretched man had another wife. He married about 4 years ago at the Registrar's Office, Truro, but would not consider the marriage valid because he neither went into a church nor used a ring. He was then the Earl of Falmouth's second coachman, and was discharged for visiting his wife when his services were wanted in the family. The murdered woman he married about two years ago at All Souls, Regent-street.—There were 174 prisoners on the calendar at this session—the 7th of the present mayoralty.

May 27: Lord Arthur Lennox, who had vacated by accepting office as one of the Lords of the Treasury, was re-elected to represent Chichester in Parliament.

May 28: The consecration of a church at Wolverton, a new town on the London and Birmingham line of railway,

was solemnized. The Radcliffe Trustees, on whose estate the town is situated, besides giving the ground for the church and parsonage, paid the entire of the expense of the erection of them, about 5,000*l.*, and will pay 100*l.* a year towards the stipend of the minister. The Company raised 2,000*l.* to be appropriated for his endowment. They have here an engine-house capable of holding from 24 to 30 locomotives, and the town is described as a colony of engineers and mechanics, to whom the Company pay in wages from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per annum—it being their principal “workshop.”

May 28 : The Eton Montem. This festival was originally held on St. Nicholas-day—then the first Tuesday in Hilary term—and altered to Whit-Tuesday in 1759. It was biennial, but is now held every third year. The waving of a flag (bearing the college arms and motto) on Salt Hill, by one of the scholars, is the tenure by which Eton College holds some of its domains. The montem, or mount, called Salt Hill, is near a village of the same name about a mile from Eton, on the Bath road. Every visitor to Eton on this day, from the monarch to the peasant, is stopped on the road by youthful brigands in picturesque costumes, and summoned to contribute “salt,” in the shape of coin of the realm, to the purse collecting for the Captain of Eton, namely, the senior scholar, who is about to retire to King’s College, Cambridge, and who appears in a dress as marshal as his title. Indeed, each sixth form boy represents in his uniform an officer of the army; and of those entrusted with these ephemeral commissions, each has one or more attendants or pages, the number varying according to his rank. The servitors are selected from the ranks of the lower boys, namely, those beyond the fifth form. The senior oppidan and the senior collegier next to the Captain of those two divisions of the school figure also in fancy costumes, and are called salt-bearers. It is their business, together with the 12 senior collegiers of the fifth form, called runners, in fancy costume to levy contributions; and all the

oppidans of the fifth form class are corporals, and are severally followed by the boys called polemen, in ordinary dresses. The Captain, to whom the collections of the day belong, gives a breakfast to his schoolfellows of a certain rank, in the great hall of the college. The origin of the ceremony, which is usually attended by persons of rank and influence, is stated by some to be but a corruption of the ancient ceremony of the boy bishop, and by others to the old and popular practice of theatrical processions in collegiate bodies. The laconical cry of "salt, salt," in demanding contributions, originated in the practice of giving a little salt in return for the money collected, and is referred to the use of salt as the emblem of wisdom or learning.—On this occasion, two pupils in the establishment of the Rev. W. L. Elliot, an assistant master, were amusing themselves by fencing with their dress swords (which it is the custom to wear on these show days) when, by an unlucky accident, one of them, named Fox, aged 17, received the point of the sword of his fellow pupil in his right eye, and on examination the sight was proved to be entirely and irrecoverably lost.

May 28 : The Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, son of the Earl of Radnor, returned to Parliament for the district burghs of Kilmarnock, in room of the late Alex. Johnston, Esq. There were three candidates : the successful candidate polled 389 ; Princep, 379 ; and Vincent (the well-known Chartist) 98.

May 29 : A testimonial, consisting of a massive and elaborately chased candelabrum and epergne united, and composed of a column richly ornamented with foliage, and over-shadowing a group of emblematical figures—viz., a full-length of Apollo and sylvan nymphs, executed in frosted silver, intended to represent those delightful arts which the recipient has so successfully promoted—was presented to Alfred Bunn, Esq., by a numerous circle of attached friends, as a humble token of their affectionate regard and esteem for the superior talents, the enterprising spirit, and

the unvarying urbanity which have characterised his successful career as lessee of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, during the season 1843-4. The Earl of Chesterfield in the chair.

May 30 : The East India Company appointed Sir H. Hardinge Commander-in-Chief of their forces in India, in the event of the death, resignation, or coming away of Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B. [Knight Grand Cross of the Bath], the present Commander-in-Chief.

May 30 : Mr. William Entwisle, Conservative, returned M.P. for South Lancashire, in the room of the Hon. Bootle Wilbraham, who expired on the 5th instant, at the house of his father, Lord Skelmersdale, in Portland-place. Mr. Brown, the opposing candidate, was supported by the Anti-Corn-Law League, but left in a minority of 598 at the close of the poll.

May 30 : The solemn ceremony of the interment of the celebrated M. Jacques Laffitte, the "great citizen" of Paris, took place with great pomp, attended by "the Schools" of Paris, and an immense concourse of people, of both horse and foot. When M. Laffitte came to Paris, in 1778, the extent of his ambition was to find a situation in a banking-house ; and to attain this object he called on M. Perregaux, the rich Swiss banker, to whom he had a letter of recommendation. This gentleman had just taken possession of the hotel of Mademoiselle Gurmard, which had been put up to lottery by that lady, and won by the fortunate banker. It was to this charming habitation, which has since been demolished, that M. Laffitte paid his first visit in Paris, and, as it were, took his first step in the Parisian world. The young provincial—poor and modest, timid and anxious—entered by that gateway which had witnessed so many of the gaieties of the last century. He was introduced into the boudoir of the danseuse, then become the cabinet of the banker, and there modestly stated the object of his visit. "It is impossible for me to admit you into my establishment, at least for the present," replied the banker ; "all my offices have their full complement. If I require any one at

any future time I will see what can be done, but I advise you to seek elsewhere, for I do not expect a vacancy for some time." With a disappointed heart the young aspirant for employment left the office; and while with a downcast look he traversed the courtyard, he stooped to pick up a pin which lay in his path, and which he carefully stuck in the lappel of his coat. From the window of his cabinet M. Perregaux had observed the action of the young man—a young man who would pick up a pin could not fail to make a good clerk—and in the evening of the same day M. Laffitte received a note from the banker—"A place is made for you in my office, which you may take possession of to-morrow morning." From simple clerk he soon rose to be cashier, then partner, then head of the first banking-house in Paris; and afterwards, in rapid succession, a Deputy and President of the Council of Ministers—the highest point to which a citizen can aspire.—It is well known that an unsuccessful attempt was made on the third of the three great days of July, 1830, by M. Jacques Laffitte and the leading members of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies to induce a withdrawal of the obnoxious ordinances which had been issued by the Ministry of the Prince de Polignac. The Government hesitated, and when their misguided Sovereign became willing to accede to the proposal, M. Laffitte declared that it was then too late. Ultimately Charles X signed an abdication at Rambouillet, and his son the Duke of Angouleme (recently deceased) having resigned the right of succession in favour of his young nephew, the Duke of Bordeaux became the object in which the affections of the "Legitimist" party centred.—The late Duke of Angouleme was the eldest son of Comte d'Artois, youngest brother of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and consequently nephew both of that monarch and his brother, Louis XVIII. The youthful Dauphin, Louis XVII, having, as it is tolerably well ascertained, perished in the dungeon wherein the revolutionary Government of that period had immured him, and the Salique law prohibiting the descent of the crown to

the Princess Royal of France, Louis XVIII ascended the throne on the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in 1814 ; and dying without issue in 1824, the succession devolved upon the Comte d'Artois, who reigned as Charles X, until July, 1830, when the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the celebrated Phillippe Egalite, was placed upon the throne under the title of " Louis Phillippe, King of the French." The Duke of Bordeaux is the only heir of the claims of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, a dynasty which swayed the destinies of France from the time of Hugh Capet—more than a thousand years ; and in notifying to the Courts of Europe the death of the Duke of Angoulême, he protests against the present unlawful order of succession, but rather than disturb the peace that now generally prevails, leaves all to circumstances and futurity. His father, the Duke de Berri, was assassinated in 1820, as he was leaving the Opera.

May 30 : Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Cork, sentenced to one year's imprisonment—to pay a fine of 2,000*l.*—and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for seven years, himself in 5,000*l.*, and two sureties in 2,500*l.* each ; John O'Connell, John Gray, Thomas Steele, R. Barrett, C. Gavan Duffy, and T. M. Ray, to be imprisoned for nine calendar months—to pay a fine of 50*l.* each—and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years, themselves in 1,000*l.* each, and two sureties each of 500*l.* respectively. Immediately the verdict of guilty was found against them on the 12th of February [see Feb. 12], application was made for a new trial, on the ground principally of alleged fraud (somewhere) in striking the jury panel, and the one-sided summing up of the Chief Justice. The argument lasted the greater part of Easter term, commencing April 15, counsel being heard on behalf of every one of the traversers, at the close of which the (7th May) the Court found that they could not give their judgment upon the application until Trinity term ; when, on May 24, the Court pronounced, that they must refuse

the motion for a new trial. Mr. Justice Perrin said that the verdict as regarded one of the traversers, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, he thought, ought to be set aside; Mr. Justice Crampton said, if the verdict could not be set aside as against Mr. Tierney without being also set aside as against the others, then, in his opinion, in order to afford him the benefit of what he believed him to be entitled to, there should be a new trial for the whole of the traversers; Judge Burton had a strong disinclination to disturb a verdict arrived at after so much deliberation, and would refuse the motion for a new trial as regarded all the traversers, giving copious reasons for forming his opinion that they had been properly found guilty upon all the issues; Chief Justice Pennefather coincided with Judge Burton as to the verdict not being disturbed, and said, the motion for a new trial must be refused generally. The Attorney-General then stated, that after what had been suggested by two members of the Court as regarded Mr. Tierney, he would not call for judgment upon that gentleman, but upon the other traversers he would call for judgment to-morrow. On the morrow (May 25), however, Sir C. O'Loughlen asked a postponement until Monday, when it would become his duty to argue that judgment should not be pronounced against his client, Daniel O'Connell. On Monday he claimed, as also did Mr. Fitzgibbon, that counsel should be heard in behalf of each, but the Court ruled, that as this was a question of law common to all the traversers, they would not allow it to be argued by more than two counsel. Sir C. O'Loughlen was therefore heard, and followed by the Solicitor-General; and Mr. M'Donogh, followed by the Attorney-General. The argument closed on the 29th, when arrest of judgment was unanimously refused by the Court. Application was then made to defer the execution of the sentence, by Mr. Moore and Mr. Whiteside, and also unanimously refused. On this day (May 30) Justice Burton pronounced the sentence, and the whole of the traversers, with the exception of Mr. Tierney, were given

into the custody of the Sheriff of Dublin, to be conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the Circular Road, near Dublin, over which is written, "Cease to do evil, and learn to do good." [See September 2.]

JUNE The 1st of June is notable as the day on which His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas I, the Emperor of 1844. Russia, and His Majesty, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, arrived in London, on a visit to Her Majesty, the Queen of England. The King of Saxony and suite landed at Dover, from her Majesty's steam ship, the Princess Alice, from Ostend, on Tuesday, the 28th May, and proceeded to the seat of the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Delawarr) Buckhurst Park, subsequently visiting Earl Amhurst (both of whom he had known at Dresden); Brighton, Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c. &c. It was not until his Majesty was on the start for London (by the South-Western Railway), that he heard of the expected arrival in London of the Emperor of Russia. The whole distance between Southampton and London, $77\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was accomplished in 1 h. 42 m., and his Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock. At 10 o'clock the Cyclopes, Merope, and Cerberus, three large Dutch vessels, were signalled to the authorities at Woolwich, the former having on board the Emperor of Russia and his attendants, and the others the numerous suite, luggage, &c. The Emperor arrived at Ashburnham House (the Russian Embassy) at $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 11 o'clock. He was visited early on Sunday morning by H. R. H. Prince Albert; and, meeting on the grand staircase, the Emperor threw his arms round the neck of the Prince consort and embraced him fervently. At a subsequent part of the morning, after the Emperor had attended Divine service at the chapel of the Russian Embassy, Welbeck-street, Sir R. Peel accompanied Prince Albert to the Embassy, for the purpose of conveying the Emperor to

the palace, on a visit to the Queen, with whom he partook of a dejeuner, and afterwards visited the King of Saxony, at his apartments in the palace, subsequently calling upon the Queen Dowager, and other noble and illustrious families. On Monday he inspected Mortimer and Hunt's magnificent stock, making purchases of jewellery, and giving orders for plate, to the amount of 5,000*l.* On Tuesday, at Ascot Heath races, he announced to the Earl of Rosalyn that he would give 500*l.* per annum during his life, to be run for, in a piece of plate bearing a shield with the Russian coat of arms upon it. On Wednesday, he attended a grand review in Windsor Great Park, when about 5,000 troops were on the ground, including the Royal Horse Guards Blue—Marquis of Anglesea Colonel; 1st and 2nd regiments of Life Guards—Lord Combermere and the Marquis of Londonderry Colonels; the 17th Lancers—Prince George of Cambridge Colonel; the Royal Horse Artillery, Sir George Murray Colonel; the Grenadier Guards—the Duke of Wellington Colonel; the Coldstream Guards—the Duke of Cambridge Colonel; Royal Scotch Fusilier Guards—Prince Albert Colonel; and the 47th Foot—Colonel Anson; all of whom were with their regiments, except H. R. H. Prince George. The Queen and her illustrious visitors were much pleased with the appearance of the troops, especially the Artillery, in dispersing imaginary squadrons; the Lancers pricking about the ground, until they imagined they discovered an opposing force, at which they dashed with spirit; the Guards gave no faint idea of the crowning charges at Waterloo; while the Infantry poured tremendous volleys, or kept up an incessant fire. The precision and rapidity of the great body were truly wonderful. Now broken up in divisions—a moment afterwards forming impenetrable squares; anon, as far as the eye could reach they were bearing upon us, and just as we were thinking of a discreet retreat, "halt!" was the word, and the whole body was arrested as by an electric shock, and stood before us immoveable as a castle wall. The Colonels, on marching past

the Royal party, left their places in command, and joined the group, the respective bands playing, "God save the Emperor;" the different flags, bearing among others the proud names of Barossa, Corunna, Peninsula and Waterloo, waving in salute. On Saturday, June 8, the Duke of Devonshire gave a splendid fete at Chiswick, in honour of the Emperor, which was attended by the King of Saxony, &c., and about 700 members of the principal noble families. The whole suite of apartments on the ground floor of the villa, seven in number, communicating with each other, opening on to the lawn at the back of the mansion, and beautifully and uniformly decorated as grand saloons, were devoted to the general company, while two additional rooms in the western wing were expressly prepared for the accommodation of the illustrious visitors. The scene presented by the brilliant assemblage of royalty, rank, and fashion, under the shady and wide-spreading branches of a magnificent cedar tree, where the Emperor held his Court, and the company were presented to him, was truly enchanting. The royal and noble party, after the banquet, repaired to Buckingham Palace, and thence, accompanied by the Queen, to her Majesty's Theatre. On Sunday, the 9th, the Emperor embarked, on his return to his dominions, on board the Black Eagle steamer, at Woolwich, the Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. W. Peel, son of the Premier, being the Captain and Lieutenant. The Emperor, during his stay, presented elaborate gold snuff-boxes, with a portrait of himself upon each, surrounded with diamonds, and massive gold snuff-boxes of various sizes, watches, diamond and gold rings, &c., to those who had been his attendants; besides 2,000*l.* for the servants in the offices of the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse; 1,000 guineas to the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress; 500*l.* towards the Nelson and Wellington statues respectively; 200*l.* amongst the poor of St. George's pariah, in which the Russian Embassy is situated; and 100*l.* towards the formation of a hospital for distressed Germans in London,

June 2: A fire broke out at Gravesend, between 10 and 11 o'clock, p.m., in a shrimp-boiling house, on the water side, and was not extinguished before 26 houses and ware-houses, in West-street, Bath-street, and on the quays, had, with the major part of their contents, been entirely consumed. About midnight the opposite coast appeared to be splendidly illuminated, and the vessels on the Thames were visible for several miles distant.

June 3: Property to the value of from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* destroyed by fire at Folly Hall, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire. The building consumed was 63 yards long by 18 wide; 24 yards in height to the eaves, above which there were attics. It was divided into a number of rooms, with steam power to each, and occupied by several persons, or firms. 500 workpeople were thrown out of employment by this calamity, and some of the occupiers ruined. The loss of one person, Mr. Kayes, is not less than 20,000*l.*

June 6: The grand race-day, at Ascot Heath. Notwithstanding the absence of Royalty, there was a goodly list of noble and fashionable visitors. Lord Albemarle's colt, by "Defence," to the surprise of owner, trainer, jockey, and the betting world, was the winner of the gold cup, value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of 20 sovereigns each, with 200*l.* added from the fund. In the betting circles he stood 8th on the list—10 to 1 against; the favourite being Colonel Peel's "Ionian"—5 to 1 against—which came in third. Mr. Townley's "Corranna" was the second best, and became entitled to 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.—This was the 37th anniversary of the race for this splendid purse (a Royal gift), it having been first run for in 1807, when Mr. Durand was the fortunate winner with "Master Jackey;" there were then but 12 subscribers, four only of whom started horses; but there have been considerable fluctuations, both as regards entries and starters. In 1835 there were 36 subscribers, and nine appeared at the post.—The number of passengers by the

Great Western Railway to-day (on which line Ascot is situated), reached the great number of 16,766, besides 229 gentlemen's carriages and 551 horses; and the receipts were upwards of 4,100*l*. The number of passengers for the week ending June 9, was 61,321, and the receipts amounted to 21,414*l*.—The administration, with the will annexed, of the late William Crockford, of gambling notoriety, who died on the 24th of May last, has been granted to his widow (no executor being named), to whom he bequeaths the whole of his property of whatever description, and to her heirs, "relying on her doing what is right." The personal property was sworn under 200,000*l*., and the real estate is supposed to be worth 150,000*l*.

June 11: The foundation-stone of the new Hospital for Consumption and diseases of the Chest, laid by H.R. H. Prince Albert, in the Fulham-road, Brompton, attended by many noblemen and gentlemen. A fancy Bazaar was afterwards held at Chelsea College for the benefit of the charity, by which 200*l*. were raised.—This charity has been in operation since September, and had its temporary building near the Royal College, Chelsea, and the out-patient branch in Marlborough-street. To such an extent prevails the disease for the cure of which it has been established, that a large building is indispensable for the in-patients, while the out-patients crowd in great numbers for advice and medicine. The institution is patronised by her Majesty, and numbers in its official list some of the leading skill of the metropolis.

June 12: Her Majesty received from Captain Vincent Beatty, and Colonel Beatty, brothers of the late Sir Wm. Beatty, M.D., R.N., the medical attendant of Horatio Lord Nelson, on board the "Victory," at the battle off Cape Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, the fatal ball which killed that noble hero, with the particles of the coat and epaulette that were forced into the body by the stroke. It is neatly and elegantly set within a crystal case, which is appropriately mounted with a double cable of gold around

its circumference, and opens like a watch. The Queen assigned Windsor Castle for the deposit of this interesting national relic.—Out of 33 Spanish and French ships opposed to the British fleet of 27 ships in this action, 24 were either taken or destroyed.

June 13: Augustus Dalmas convicted of the murder of Mrs. Macfarlane, and sentenced to be hanged at the gaol of the county of Surrey, Horsemonger-lane, on the 8th of July. However, he was afterwards respited, and on the 15th of July handed into the custody of the Keeper of the Queen's Prison, Millbank, preparatory to being transported for life.

June 13: The large arched window, 10 ft. high by 7 ft. wide, in the tower of the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, fronting Charlotte Row, fell with a tremendous crash upon the pavement below, and was broken to atoms. The cause is attributed to lightning; the air had been quite clear all day, but a slight breeze had sprung up, followed by a gentle shower, and a black cloud overhung the sacred edifice for a few moments.—This church is justly celebrated for its architectural beauty, and is the chef d'œuvre of Sir Christopher Wren. It is in the form of a cross, being 75 ft. in length and 36 ft. in breadth; the roof is supported by Corinthian columns. Over the centre, at which the principal aisles cross, is a cupola, divided into compartments—the roof being partitioned in a similar manner—and the whole handsomely decorated. The entire effect of this building, particularly the interior, is most pleasing; it is known and admired on the continent as a master-piece of art. Over the altar is a fine painting of the martyrdom of St. Stephen, by West, which was placed there in 1776.

June 13: His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark, passing a few days in Scotland, visited Culloden Moor, and had pointed out to him the positions of the contending parties on the 16th April, 1746.

June 16: The "Manchester" steam ship, of 400 tons burden, 140 horse power, trading between Hull and Ham-

burgh, and belonging to the Hamburgh Steam Company, totally wrecked at the entrance of the Elbe, during a heavy gale. She left Hull on the 14th, with a crew and passengers amounting to upwards of 30, and a cargo worth 250,000*l*. Fragments of the wreck, and some of the bodies were afterwards picked up a short distance from Cuxhaven.

June 17 : Died, John Lainson, Esq., who for 10 years had filled the office of Alderman of Bread-street Ward, and carried on business under the firm of Lainson, White, and Co., for nearly half a century. In 1843 he resigned the office of Alderman, and was succeeded by Mr. Hughes, after a very severe contest and scrutiny with Mr. Lawrence.

June 18 : The equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by the late Sir Francis Chantrey, placed upon the pedestal (which had occupied but a day or two in the erection), in front of the Royal Exchange. It is said to be the best of the equestrians that adorn the metropolis; the portrait is admirable, while its position on the horse is as easy as the absence of stirrups renders possible. "The young Athenians on the frieze of the Parthenon, as may be seen at the British Museum [says 'An Old Cockney' of Charing Cross] ride without stirrups—a man when he takes a horse to water or to grass, or brings him from the field to be saddled for his master, or steals him from a field, or takes him to be shod, commonly rides without stirrups; but whoever saw George IV, or the Duke of Wellington, attired as Athenian youths—or taking a horse to water—or stealing a horse—or riding one to the farrier's to be shod? None! It remained for the genius of modern art to show these positions." The cost of the statue and pedestal was 9,000*l*.; the metal, which was given to the Committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was valued at 1,500*l*., and consisted of guns taken from the enemy during the last war by Wellington himself. It is the first equestrian bronze statue ever erected during the life of the person represented. The money was raised by public subscription;

and the contract with the sculptor, in February, 1839, was that the statue should be completed in 1843. The Trustees were, Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, John Masterman, Esq., Arthur K. Barclay, Esq., and Mr. R. L. Jones. Sir F. Chantrey died during the progress of the work, but the model being perfect, his assistant, Mr. Weeks, completed the statue. It is 14 ft. from the feet of the horse to the top of the head of the Duke. The pedestal also is 14 ft. high, and is of Peterhead, or the red granite of Aberdeenshire, with the exception of the lower course, which is of grey granite. The King of Saxony, who happened to be on a visit at the Mansion House, was abruptly and unceremoniously invited to leave the company of the Lord Mayor, and witness the ceremony of placing the statue upon the pedestal, which he did, and joined the assemblage in many hearty cheers for the Duke. The word "Wellington," merely is all that is intended to be inscribed upon the erection. — Not so with Bonaparte. The Directors of the Society for the cultivation of the Fine Arts have commanded a tablet of massive gold to be placed in the pedestal of the grand statue of Napoleon, which is to be erected in the centre of the Esplanade of the Invalides, Paris. This tablet is to bear the following inscription—"Born August 15, 1769, Major of Artillery at the siege of Toulon in 1793, at 24 years of age; Commander of the Artillery in Italy in 1794, at 25 years of age; General-in-Chief of the Army of Italy in 1797, at 28 years of age; he made the expedition of Egypt in 1798, at 29 years of age; was appointed First Consul in 1799, at 30 years of age; First Consul for life after the battle of Marengo in 1800; Emperor in 1804; at the age of 35; abdicated after Waterloo, 18th June, 1815, at the age of 46; died on the 5th of May, 1821, aged 52."—The largest statue in Europe is that erected by the Sutherland tenantry to the memory of the late Duke of Sutherland, on the summit of Branvraggie. It is 30 ft. high, contains 80 tons of stone, and stands on a pedestal 75 ft. in height.

June 20: The 7th anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.—From the Norman Conquest to the accession of Victoria 770 years elapsed, and 35 individuals held the kingly office, all of whom, with the exception of Oliver Cromwell, were related to the Conqueror, either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of this number six were murdered, or died in prison,* one was tried and executed,† and one banished.‡ The following is a table of accessions:—

NORMAN LINE.

William I . . . 25 Dec. 1066
William II* . 26 Sept. 1087
Henry I . . . 5 Aug. 1100
Stephen . . . 26 Dec. 1135

SAXON LINE RESTORED.

Henry II . . . 19 Dec. 1154
Richard I . . . 3 Sept. 1189
John 27 May, 1199
Henry III . . . 28 Oct. 1216
Edward I . . . 20 Nov. 1272
Edward II* . . 8 July, 1307
Edward III . . 25 Jan. 1327
Richard II* . . 22 June, 1377

LINE OF LANCASTER.

Henry IV . . . 30 Sept. 1399
Henry V . . . 21 Mar. 1413
Henry VI* . . . 1 Sept. 1422

LINE OF YORK.

Edward IV . . . 4 Mar. 1461
Edward V* . . . 9 Apr. 1483
Richard III* . 26 June, 1483

YORK AND LANCASTER.

Henry VII . . . 22 Aug. 1485
Henry VIII. . 22 Apr. 1509

YORK AND LANCASTER

(continued).

Edward VI . . 28 Jan. 1547
Queen Mary . 6 July, 1553
Elizabeth . . 17 Nov. 1558

THE STUARTS AND THE

REVOLUTION.

James I . . . 24 Mar. 1603
Charles† I . . 27 Mar. 1625
Commonwealth,—from the
execution of this monarch,
30th January, 1649, until
the restoration of his son,
Charles II . . 29 May, 1660
James‡ II . . . 6 Feb. 1685
William III. . 13 Feb. 1689

THE UNION OF THE THREE
KINGDOMS.

Queen Anne. . 8 Mar. 1702
George I . . . 1 Aug. 1714
George II . . . 11 June, 1727
George III . . 25 Oct. 1760
George IV . . . 29 Jan. 1820
William IV . . 26 June, 1830
Victoria . . . 20 June, 1837

Edward II, married Isabel, daughter of Philip IV of France, and was murdered in Berkeley Castle; Richard II, married to Isabel, daughter of Charles VI of France, murdered in Pontefract Castle; Henry VI, married to Margaret, daughter of Rene, Duke of Anjou, murdered by Richard III; and Charles I, married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France, died on the scaffold.

June 23: The heat to-day was most excessive. The lowest point during last night was 60° . This morning was bright, with a light soft breeze from the S. of the E., and an upper current more westerly, the air being positively charged with electricity, with the appearance of a slight shower having fallen during the night: the barometer steady at 29.80. At two o'clock, p.m., the shade thermometer, north aspect screened, stood at 86° , and the sun thermometer was, in the south aspect, 107° . At three, the one in the shade indicated the extraordinary height of 88, and that in the sun 110. At four, they stood relatively 85, and 99. At two o'clock, the thermometer being placed in more direct opposition to the sun's rays, raised the spirit to 121 degrees of Fahrenheit. At five, the thermometer stood, in the shade, at 85, in the sun 96; the air still indicative of surcharged electricity.

June 24 (Midsummer-day): At a Common Hall of the citizens of London, held for the election of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, Ald. Wm. Hunter, of Coleman-street Ward, and Mr. Thomas Sidney, of Ludgate Hill, were unanimously chosen. They enter into office Sept. 28.

June 24: The Prize Comedy, "Quid pro Quo," performed at the Haymarket Theatre for the 6th time. Its reception was very equivocal on the first representation, but it grew in public favour, and continued to be played for 23 nights consecutively.—The Committee appointed by the donor, Mr. Webster, to award the prize (500*l.*), for the best prose comedy illustrative of modern British manners and customs, unanimously adopted the piece entitled "Quid pro Quo," on the 18th of May. It consisted of eight members, and first met on the 3rd of February, when 98 comedies were submitted to them. Out of these, 17 were reserved for further consideration, the remainder being thrown aside. The 17 were again reduced to 5 or 6, which were considered good, till at last, being severally found less eligible, the prize was awarded to Mrs. Gore, the writer of "Quid pro Quo."

June 24: The Commissioners of Sewers voted 1,760*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, for paving with flag stones the entire space from the end of Cornhill to the east end of the Royal Exchange, including the open space facing the west end, taking in the Wellington statue. Mr. Alderman Gibbs is Chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers.

June 26: Mr. Villiers' annual motion for the abolition of the Corn Laws, after a debate of two nights, was negatived by a majority of 204; there being for the motion 124, against it, 328. During the debate, the amount of duty on corn was stated to be about 2,500,000*l.* The motion ran thus—"That this House resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of considering the following resolutions: That it appears by a recent census, that the people of this country are rapidly increasing in number—that it is in evidence before this House, that a large proportion of her Majesty's subjects are insufficiently provided with the first necessities of life—that, nevertheless, a corn law is in force, which restricts the supplies of food, and thereby lessens its abundance—that any restriction, having for its object to impede the free purchase of an article on which depends the subsistence of the community, is indefensible in principle, injurious in operation, and ought to be abolished—that it is therefore expedient that the Act 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 14, shall be repealed forthwith."

June 28: The Dissenters' Chapels' Bill passed in the House of Commons by a majority of 120; there being 201 for the bill, and 81 against it.

June 28: The petition of Mr. Mazzini, praying for inquiry into the circumstances under which, for the last four months, his letters had been regularly retained and examined, the broken seals counterfeited, and the post-marks obliterated, to avoid detection, was presented to the House of Lords, by Lord Radnor.

June 28: The second annual exhibition of works sent in, pursuant to the notices issued by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, was opened for private view. The general

appearance on entering the Hall of Westminster was beautiful. The venerable walls were decorated with cartoons and frescoes, with here and there an oil painting; there was a long double row of statues down the centre, presenting a striking effect, and a freshness and hilarity in the aspect, which seemed to symbolise a fresh and growing interest for the Arts. There was every grade, from the rawness of a tyro to the finish of an accomplished painter; but if an average were struck, and due allowances made, the result would be decidedly favourable. Altogether there were 183 subjects, out of which 84 were frescoes, cartoons, and a few paintings, the remainder consisting of statuary. The Commission, at the head of which is Prince Albert, was appointed by her Majesty on the 22nd November, 1841, to inquire into the best mode of promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom. On Monday, the 1st of July, the exhibition was opened to the public upon the payment of 1s., when no less than 1,500 persons paid for admission at the doors. During the remainder of the exhibition admission was free, excepting on Saturdays.

JULY ON the 24th of June Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, moved for inquiry into the merits
1844. of a petition of Mr. Stoltzman, a Polish refugee, complaining strongly that his letters had been opened and examined at the General Post-Office; when there appeared on a division—for a Committee 162, against it 206, majority against, 44. Mr. Duncombe, however, following up the subject of opening letters at the Post Office, moved to-day for “a full inquiry into the proceedings of what is called the ‘secret’ or ‘inner’ department of the Post Office;” whereupon the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir James Graham) said, it became impossible that the power of the Government could be henceforth exercised without an inquiry which should satisfy the public

mind upon them. The attempt which had been made to bear him down by a concentration of personal odium—if he had thought it for the public benefit to remain silent—he would have disregarded; but the recent excitement on this question had rendered it indispensable that there should be the fullest inquiry into the conduct of himself, his colleagues, and their predecessors in office, and he would move as an amendment, “That a Committee of Secrecy be appointed to inquire into the law respecting the detaining and opening letters at the General Post Office, and into the mode in which the authority is exercised; the Committee to have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report their opinions and observations to the House.” He proposed that it should consist of nine members, and five out of the nine to be members who usually sit on the opposition side, and that they should meet instantly. The Committee was then appointed, and consisted of Lord Sandon, Mr. W. Patten, Mr. T. Baring, Sir W. Heathcote; Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Strutt, the O’Connor Don, and Mr. Ord.—Lord Radnor made a motion in the House of Lords on the 4th, similar to that by Mr. Duncombe in the Commons, adding “particularly into the circumstances under which the letters of Mr. Mazzini, a literary foreigner residing in England, and Captain Stoltzman, had been opened,” when the Duke of Wellington moved an amendment, precisely in the words of Sir James Graham in the lower House, naming the Earls Somers, Burlington, Rosebery (afterwards replaced by Auckland), the Bishop of London; and Lords Brougham, Colchester, and Cottenham.

July 3: The funeral of the celebrated poet, Thomas Campbell, LL.D., was solemnized, and the body interred nearly in the centre of Poet’s Corner, Westminster Abbey, within a few yards of the tomb of Addison. The ceremony was attended by many persons of distinction, the pall being supported by the Duke of Argyll, the Lords Brougham, Aberdeen, Campbell, Strangford, Morpeth, Dudley Coutts Stuart, Leigh, and Sir Robert Peel.—Campbell was born

in Glasgow, July 27, 1777, and consequently was nearly 67 years of age, having died at Boulogne on the 15th of June. When 12 years of age, he quitted school for the University of Glasgow, where in Greek he became the foremost student of his age, and made poetical paraphrases of the most celebrated Greek poets. He quitted Glasgow for a situation in a family of note in Argyleshire, among whose romantic mountains his poetic spirit increased, and where he would wander alone by the torrent or on the rugged height, reciting the strains of other poets aloud, or silently composing his own. At 21 he produced his celebrated "Pleasures of Hope," which for 20 years brought the publishers between 200*l.* and 300*l.* per year, although the poet at first received but 10*l.* for the copyright. When about 24, he quitted Scotland for the continent, and composed at Hamburgh, his touching and pathetic "Exiles of Erin," his mind being impressed by the condition of some Irish exiles in that neighbourhood. He visited the Universities of Germany and Prussia. From the walls of a convent, he commanded a view of part of the field of Hohenlinden, during that sanguinary contest, which produced the celebrated Ode, "The Battle of Hohenlinden," as original as it is spirited, standing by itself in British literature. He also wrote the "Battle of the Baltic," and "Ye Mariners of England." In 1803, he married a Miss Sinclair, having a short time previously returned to this country, and visited London for the first time, taking up his abode at Sydenham, where he lived till 1821, and wrote his great work, "Gertrude of Wyoming." He undertook the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine," in 1820, at 1,000*l.* per annum. He was partly the originator of the London University, now University College, the original charter for which was dated Nov. 28, 1836, and the second (by which the former was revoked and superseded) is dated December 5, 1837. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Western Literary Institution; and, notwithstanding some powerful opponents, among whom were the late Mr. Canning, and Sir

Walter Scott, was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University for three successive years. He is the author of "Annals of Great Britain, from the accession of Geo. III, to the peace of Amiens," the beautiful "Valedictory Stanzas to John Kemble," "The Last Man," "The Life of Mrs. Siddons," &c. &c. Campbell had two sons—one died before he attained his 20th year; the other, while in the University of Bonn, exhibited symptoms which ripened into mental derangement. Campbell was in possession of 184*l.* per annum from Royal bounty. Mrs. Campbell died in 1828.—An influential committee is in existence for carrying into effect the erection of a monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory.

July 5 : The net public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending this day, after abating the expenditure thereout defrayed by the several revenue departments, and of the actual issues or payments within the same period—exclusive of the sums applied to the redemption of funded, or paying off unfunded debt, and the advances and repayments for local works, &c. was—52,547,508*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and the expenditure for the same period, 50,777,427*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; leaving an excess of income over expenditure for the year, of 1,770,080*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*—one-fourth of which will, after the 10th of October, be applicable to the redemption of the national debt.

July 8 : A special train arrived at the London terminus of the South-Western Railway, Vauxhall, containing nine tons and a half of Sycee silver, which had been brought from Portsmouth, under convoy, to the Southampton end of the line. This is the third instalment of the money agreed upon to be paid to this country by the Chinese Government for the ransom of Canton. The value of this instalment is 1,000,000 dollars, contained in 250 boxes, each box holding 2,800 taels. It was received on board the "Wanderer," at Perang, in the East Indies, on the 19th February, from her Majesty's ship "Dido," and arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th June. It was conveyed to-day to

the Mint on Tower-hill, in seven artillery vans. The sum received from China, during the year just ended, under the treaty of August, 1842, is, 184,802*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and the amount paid during the same period for the Chinese expedition, was 821,020*l.*, and for opium compensation, 1,257,616*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

July 10: Never during any previous summer, has the bathing season been so numerously taken advantage of as the present. On the evening of this day, from half-past seven o'clock, persons of all ages, sizes, and employments, began to flock to the Serpentine river in Hyde Park, from all parts of the metropolis and suburbs, and it is computed that between half-past eight and nine o'clock, not less than 10,000 persons were immersed in the river, enjoying the healthful process of bathing.

July 14: Dr. Walter Farquhar Hook, vicar of Leeds, is an Odd Fellow, and it was stated in his presence and with his concurrence, at an anniversary of that Order at Selby, on which occasion Dr. Hook preached a sermon, that their funds amount to upwards of a million of money, their supposed income to 230,000*l.*, and that the increase of members during the year had been 25,000. It appears from statements laid before the Grand Metropolitan Lodge, that when the returns were last made up, there were in England and Wales 3,840 lodges, and 325,000 members—an increase of 450 lodges and 23,000 members over the previous year; that the subscriptions for this year amounted to 352,583*l.*, the expenditure to 300,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 52,583*l.* The paraphernalia and pictures, flags, banners, and official apparel, and various insignia, are worth 700,000*l.* Among the enrolled members are 130 M.P.s, 629 ministers of various denominations, and 900 honorary members who make no claim upon the funds. If the members were to walk two-and-two, one yard asunder, the procession would extend 92 miles 380 yards, and at three miles an hour would take upwards of 30 hours to pass one given spot—10,214 passing every hour. The chief item of ex-

pense is for medical aid afforded to the sick and indigent of the Order.

July 15: Richard Spooner, Esq., a magistrate and banker, of Birmingham, was to-day returned to represent that town in Parliament. Three candidates went to the poll, namely, Mr. Joseph Sturge, President of the Complete Suffrage Union; Mr. Scholefield, son of the late member, and formerly one of the Council of the Birmingham Political Union; and Mr. Spooner. Mr. Spooner's majority over Mr. Scholefield was 360; over Mr. Sturge, 1,749; and over the two combined, 14—he having polled 2,095 votes out of 4,176. Mr. Joshua Scholefield, the late member, died, after a short illness, at No. 3, Manchester-buildings, London, on the 4th instant, and was interred in the family grave at Edgbaston old church, on the 9th. He had represented Birmingham from the passing of the Reform Bill till his death. Mr. Thomas Attwood was his colleague, until, from rapidly declining health, the office became irksome to him, when Mr. Muntz became his successor. Mr. Attwood was Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union during the ever-memorable agitation for the Reform Bill, and presided at the celebrated meetings on Newhall-hill, at some of which not less than 200,000 people were assembled. Mr. Muntz and the late Mr. Scholefield were conspicuous members of the Council. Mr. Spooner is a Conservative.

July 16; Her Majesty in council having declared, on the 10th instant, the Right Honourable William Lord Heytesbury Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, the Earl and Countess de Grey took their departure from the Castle of Dublin to-day, with the usual ceremonies, escorted by a troop of the 11th Hussars, en route for the Kingstown Railway station, on their return to England. On their arrival at Essex-bridge, they were greeted with cordial cheering, but on passing through Parliament-street, a "horde of trained ruffians placed themselves close to their Excellencies' carriage, and, unrestrained by the presence of the noble and beneficent lady, an Irishwoman too, set up

a loud and savage roar, followed by three cheers for repeal; and on the procession entering Dame-street, a band of butchers from Ormond-market burst through soldiers and police, and bearing down all opposition, yelled forth a shout of "Shins of beef!" at the same time brandishing, almost in the face of the noble pair, two legs of beef reeking from the slaughter-house. This was repeated at intervals, until the cortege reached the railway station. It may be as well here to mention, that the Government obtained a vote on July 19th, "that 75,000*l.* be granted, to enable the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to advance education," this being an increase of one-half the amount applied to that purpose in former years. Earl de Grey resigned the office on account of ill-health, and upon his intimation of the same, received an address signed by the Lord Primate, several bishops, 40 noblemen, 30 baronets, almost all the Conservative members of Parliament, and gentlemen of all shades of politics, laudatory of the manner in which he had administered the affairs of Ireland during a period of peculiar difficulty.—On the 22nd December, 1841, the Corporation of Dublin, at the instigation of Mr. O'Connell, Lord Mayor (the first of the Roman faith since 1668), negatived by a majority of 34 to 11, the motion for an Address to Earl de Grey, congratulating him on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant. Lord Heytesbury took the oaths required by law on July 26th, which were administered by the Archbishop of Dublin and Chief Justice Doherty. The total number of registered county electors in Ireland, on 1st February last, was 67,136; and city and borough electors, 50,312; making a grand total of 117,448, being about 1 and 7-6ths per cent. in proportion to the whole population. Ireland was erected into a kingdom in 1542, by the Parliament of Ireland, and confirmed by an Act of the English Parliament; whereupon the king (Henry VIII) took the title of King of Ireland; and Lords-Lieutenant were first appointed.

July 18: At a Court of Common Council of the City of London, the Right Honourable William Magnay, Lord

Mayor, said he had received from Mrs. Mary M. Pearson (the lady of Mr. C. Pearson, the City Solicitor), a full-length portrait, painted by herself, of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench (Lord Denman), who had formerly filled the office of Common Serjeant of the City. In conformity with the precedent established 40 years since, when the Honourable Mrs. Damer presented the bust of Lord Nelson, which now graces the Court, the cordial thanks of the Court were voted to Mrs. Pearson for the valuable gift, and it was referred to the City Lands Committee to provide a suitable place for it in the Council-room.

July 19 : The Bank Charter Bill, brought forward by Sir R. Peel on the 7th of May, passed. The Bank is hereafter to issue paper money to the amount of 14,000,000*l.* upon securities, and as much more as it can or pleases upon bullion. If it is found necessary hereafter to increase the amount of issues upon securities, it may be done by permission of the Ministry, but the profit of this additional issue will belong to the nation. The banking department to use the notes so issued precisely as any one else would do, and not otherwise. The future net profits of the Bank were estimated by the Premier at 100,000*l.* per year—the gross profits, previous to any deductions, at 420,000*l.* upon the issues at 3 per cent. The Bank have to pay to the Government for their privileges 120,000*l.* a-year, and to the Stamp Office for the privilege of issuing notes 60,000*l.* Bank expenses are taken at 117,000*l.*, and to those bankers who undertake to issue Bank of England notes 24,000*l.* The sum which the Government pays the Bank for the management of the national debt is 248,000*l.*; from which deduct 180,000*l.* for privileges, and the difference between the two will be the balance that the Bank of England is to receive from the Government. Parliament takes the power to revise the charter at the end of either 10 or 12 years.

July 19 : One of the principal rivet chains of the Hungerford Suspension Foot-bridge, was to-day swung completely across the river, and secured to its arches.

July 20 : During the year ended this day, the following pensions have been granted on the Civil List ;—Dame Maria Bell, 100*l.* a year, in consideration of services rendered to science by her late husband, Sir C. Bell, surgeon; Miss Ann Drummond, in consideration of the public services of her brother, Mr. Edward Drummond (Private Secretary to Sir R. Peel), assassinated by Macnaughten, 200*l.* a year; Mr. Robert Brown, the botanist, 200*l.* a year; Dame Florentia Sale, wife of the hero of Jellalabad, 500*l.* a year; Sir William Bowar Hamilton, Astronomer Royal (Ireland), 200*l.* a year; making altogether 1,200*l.* a year thus conferred.

July 20 : Captain Warner's important experiment of an invention, by which he announces that he can send a line of battle ship, or a whole fleet, to perdition in a moment; annihilate a castle, a fort, or a town with equal ease and expedition, was exhibited between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon off Brighton, in the presence of from 30,000 to 40,000 spectators, among whom were many official, scientific, and naval and military gentlemen. "John O'Gaunt" was the name of the ship to be operated upon—a bark of 300 tons burden, three masted, tall, full-bowed, strong and seaworthy, and was presented to Captain Warner for the purposes of this experiment by Mr. Somes, an eminent ship-owner of London. The doomed ship was towed abreast the battery, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance, by the Sir William Wallace, in which vessel Captain Warner was, and attended by a small steam tug to take off the crew of the John O'Gaunt previous to her destruction. At a signal from the shore, previously decided upon, and when the John O'Gaunt was following in the wake of the Sir William Wallace at a distance of 300 yards, and every eye was directed to the scene of operation, the instrument of destruction, whatever it was, seemed to strike the vessel midships, for from that point a huge column of water, in which was intermingled some of the shingle of which the ballast was composed, shot up perpendicularly into the air above the highest top-mast, and seemed to envelope the ship in smoke or in a mist, her

mizen went by the board, her mainmast was shot clean out of her like a rocket, she heeled over to port to an angle of 45 degrees, and her main hatchway being open, daylight was visible through her bottom timbers on the starboard side, and probably her larboard also, having been blown away, and she seemed to part asunder as she went down, leaving nothing perceptible but the top of her foremast. The time which passed from her being struck and her sinking was about two or three minutes. The expression on the countenances of the multitude seemed to say—What is it? An illusion! A dream? A magical trick! There was no smoke, no fire, no noise, save the low groan of the rending timbers and the succeeding hush of the waters as they rolled over the instantaneous wreck; and then arose a melancholy feeling, for it was impossible to prevent the imagination depicting the terrible effects of such an explosion upon a peopled ship thus silently and suddenly perishing. The proposition which Captain Warner undertook to illustrate by the exhibition of this experiment was, that “no ship could chase a vessel furnished with his implement of warfare without herself being certainly destroyed.” In 1841 Captain Warner wanted 200,000*l.* for his invisible shell, and 200,000*l.* for his long range, and complains that he has suffered 10 to 13 years’ delay and disappointment, from the demands of the late King that he should not leave this country, and the expectations he had raised that his inventions would have been accepted. In October last it was arranged that the long range should be tested. Capt. Warner offered to procure 1,500*l.* and the Government 500*l.*, but the former being unable to procure his portion the negotiations abruptly closed.

July 22: A crowd, anxious to witness a boat race, having rushed to the bridge or steps (36 ft. long and 36 ft. wide) which connects the shore at Blackfriars’ bridge with the river, and descends to a pier used by the steam boat passengers, it suddenly gave way, and from 20 to 30 persons were instantly precipitated into the water, and five

drowned. A boy 5 years old, a girl 11, and a young woman 18, were the children of Mr. Bredcott, butcher, of Newgate market, who was there at the time, and himself immersed in the water, and his wife, the mother of the children, was a witness of the distressing scene; the fourth was Mary Puleston, aged 23, of Jerusalem passage, St. John's Square; and the fifth Aurelia Munday, aged 10, daughter of a publican in Printing House Lane. The insecurity of this landing-place had frequently been remarked upon. In the Court of Common Council in relation to this case Mr. J. T. Norris and other gentlemen observed, that the Navigation Committee had condemned the bridge in 1842; that ultimately it was referred to the Bridge House Estate Committee, by whose Report further plans and papers were called for, but its consideration was ultimately referred to "another period." The erection of such a place at Blackfriars bridge was illegal and in violation of 29 Geo. II. Notice by the City authorities had been deferred in some degree in consequence of the known intention of influential parties to apply for power to embank the river from Blackfriars to Westminster, Lord Lincoln having introduced a Bill for that purpose into Parliament. The Coroner's juries in all the cases returned verdicts of "Accidental death."—No less than seven individuals lost their lives yesterday, the 21st, by drowning, between Westminster and Blackwall. [It is said that one of the Star Company's boats left Gravesend on this day with 1,300 passengers, one of the Blackwall Railway Company's boats with a similar number, and one of the Diamond boats with 1,550.] The City authorities have adopted a series of very stringent bye-laws for the future regulation of the river steamers. They limit the number to be carried by the Ruby, Gravesend boat, to 635; the Waterman, Woolwich, No. 6, to 265; The Bridesmaid, Chelsea, to 233—and so on in proportion, according to the size of the vessel.

July 22: The sum of 8,000*l.* was voted by Parliament "to defray the cost of completing the Nelson monument,

in Trafalgar Square." 12,000*l.* it is said is necessary for this purpose, the 8,000*l.* being taken for the expenses of the present year, viz. :—3,095*l.* to discharge the contract for granite steps ; 4,000*l.* for the cost of four commemorative subjects in bronze, and 3,000*l.* for four lions in granite ; making altogether 10,095*l.* Of this amount, however, 2,000*l.* is the architect's commission on the gross amount, and for incidental expenses. The height of the monument is less, by 20 feet, than was originally intended, Sir R. Smirke and Mr. Walker having advised that it might not be safe to carry a fluted Corinthian column with a bronze statue at top to such a great height. The monument was originally a private affair, and in that way 20,000*l.* had been subscribed, but the Committee of management, doubting their ability to raise a sufficient sum for the entire completion, the Government undertook the task upon such a plan as might be deemed proper, without further aid from private individuals.

July 22: A new balloon in regard to valve, shape, and car, constructed by Mr. Hampton, the gentleman who about five years since made perilous ascents in a parachute at Chelsea and Cheltenham, ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, Birmingham. It is nearly the size of the Great Nassau, of Mr. Green's, being 67 feet in height, 124 feet in circumference, and containing about 24,000 cubic feet of gas. The car is capable of holding six persons, is 5 feet in diameter, and of a circular form. The ascent was beautiful, and after gaining an altitude of two miles, the aeronaut effected a safe and easy descent near Wolverhampton. Mr. Hampton again made an ascent from White Conduit Gardens, Pentonville, on the 19th August, in beautiful style.—On the 11th of this present month a balloon ascended at Constantinople, being the first in that part of the world. The Sultan, Ministers, Ambassadors, and half the population of Constantinople witnessed it. The balloon with Mr. Cornaschi, crossed the sea of Marmora, and safely alighted in Asia, at a distance of 40 miles from the place of its ascent.

July 23: The thermometer stood in the sun, south aspect, 109° ; when placed, at 4 o'clock, upon wood, in opposition to the sun's rays, the spirit reached 121° , whilst the other, which was longitudinal, was only 102° . The shade thermometer indicated in the sheltered position $84^{\circ}.5$. The most extraordinary indication was the heat of last night, which was not less than 63° ., being 8 degrees above temperate heat—a most unusual heat in the night, even in eastern nations. On the 25th instant, the thermometer was at $85^{\circ}.5$ in the shade—on the 22nd, $112^{\circ}.5$ in the sun. The highest at night was on the 23rd, reaching 67° ., being 4° . higher than on the 22nd noticed above, and most extraordinary for the “night” register.

July 23: Johnston (alias Trevaskiss), Anderson (a Swede), George Jones and John Hasleton, were executed by judgment of the Court of Admiralty, Halifax, for murders of the most horrid and aggravated nature on board the *Saladin*, American ship.

July 24: In excavating for a sewer, near St. John's Church, Hoxton, two small earthen urns of remarkable texture, and some fragments of Roman tile and portions of human skeletons, were discovered about 30 ft. from the surface. One of the urns contained a beautiful chased vessel of gold, somewhat in the form of a china bason, inside of which were several gold coins in good preservation. The other contained an urn of the same form as the outer, but of a much finer quality.

July 25: The “Lord Coke” steamer sailed from the Saint Katherine Docks for St. Petersburg, with a beautiful Yorkshire stallion, 600 guineas value; a splendid Durham bull, 300 guineas value; and a pure Leicester ram, presents from His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the Emperor of Russia.

July 25: The Bill brought into the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals for the disfranchisement of the borough of Sudbury passed, and became law, by which the people of that town are pronounced

unfit to exercise that important trust—the election of a representative in the House of Commons. The Bill consists of but 28 lines. The Commission appointed to examine into the case reported in detail, in March last, various illegal practices before and since the last election in 1841, from which period the privilege has been in abeyance in consequence of systematic and extensive bribery then prevailing. At a general election in 1761, when Geo. III succeeded his grandfather, Geo. II, as King of these realms, Sudbury publicly advertised for a highest bidder for the seats in its gift. Sudbury is in the county of Suffolk, about 55 miles from London.

July 26: The periodical country meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the exhibition of cattle and implements of husbandry, and the awarding of prizes to the most successful breeders of the one and inventors of the other, was held this year at Southampton. The meeting commenced on Tuesday last (the 23rd), and closed to-day. On the first day the different farming implements offered for the prizes, together with machines, manures, seeds, roots, &c., were exhibited to public view. On the second day the dinner of the Council took place, and the prizes were awarded, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attending to view the implements and cattle. On the third day the cattle show was opened, and the general dinner took place, the President of the Society (Earl Spencer) in the chair, he being considered, with the Duke of Richmond, its founder. On the fourth day (to-day) the sale by auction of the live stock and agricultural implements took place.—Some idea of the importance attached to this Society may be gathered from the fact that 23,500 persons visited the show yard on Thursday, of whom 10,200 paid 2s. 6d. for their admission, and the remainder 1s. each. The receipts at the implement yard on Tuesday were 160*l.*, and on Wednesday 400*l.* During the four days the amount received at the show yards was nearly 3,000*l.* According to the Society's charter two meetings are held in London

every year and one in the country—that of last year having been held at Derby. Earl Spencer now retires and is succeeded by the Duke of Richmond as President. Lectures connected with the arts and sciences, public dinners, concerts, balls, bazaars, theatrical performances, &c. &c. generally accompany the annual meetings in the country, and the tradespeople are profited and delighted by the presence of a townful of noble and fashionable visitors. At a bazaar for the benefit of the Hants Infirmary, 800*l.* were taken the first two days.

July 26: At Berlin, at 8 o'clock this morning, as the King and Queen of Prussia had just entered their carriage for the purpose of proceeding to Ermansdorf, in Silesia, a man from among the crowd stepped forward close to the carriage and fired two shots at them in quick succession from a double-barrelled pistol, just at the moment the carriage was starting. Her Majesty was accidentally leaning forward at the time, and one ball, which otherwise would inevitably have hit her, passed behind her and in front of the King, and actually grazed and left a red spot on his breast. The King immediately threw open his cloak, showing the anxious crowd he was not hurt, and after thanking the people, for the sympathy they exhibited, drove on. The man was arrested on the spot, and was with great difficulty saved from the rage of the populace. His name is Tscheck, formerly a merchant, then a Burgomaster, at Storkou, in the Kurmark, which office he resigned in 1841, after having several times been censured for misconduct. He had petitioned for a new appointment, and had been refused. Such an attempt has never before been made in Prussia.—There are 52 Sovereigns and ruling Princes of Europe: the King of Hanover and the King of the French are respectively 73 and 70; the Pope of Rome 70; The Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium and Holland, are above 50; the Emperor of Russia, the Kings of Prussia, Saxony, and Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, are above 40; the Queen of Spain is

about 14. The western world is the region of Republics. The only Sovereign is the Emperor of Brazil, and he is between 18 and 19.

July 27: This day completed the 24 days' sale of the first, or "theological" part of the library of the late Duke of Sussex, at Evans's, Pall Mall. The proceeds of the sale are 8,308*l.* 4*s.* The whole library, preparatory to its being offered to the Government, agreeable to the Duke's will, to be purchased for the nation, was under 16,000*l.*, but from the prices already realized there is every probability this sum will be much exceeded. The next portion consists of manuscripts—early copies of the Old and New Testaments—510 lots, and will occupy 4 days. The Trustees of the British Museum made great acquisitions at this sale, having purchased 1,150 lots, consisting of more than 2,000 volumes, at an average of 30*s.* per lot, or 17*s.* per volume. They consist of editions of the Scriptures, in various languages, and criticisms on the text; also the Fathers of the Church, and other theological writings.

July 30: In making way for the new street from Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell, discoveries were made which excited alike the curiosity of Royalty and Government, and parties moving in the highest walks of literature. The houses Nos. 2 and 3, West-street, Smithfield, had been occupied for the last century as a chandler's shop and lodging-houses, and communicated with each other; they were situate on the west side of Fleet ditch. No. 3 was built in the year 1683, by M'Waulen, chief of a tribe of gipseys, and was called the Red Lion Tavern, and known as a place for the concealment of stolen goods and harbour for thieves, which trade was carried on 50 or 60 years, and put down by Government authority about 1740, but continued to be infested by the most abandoned class of society. Behind the counter were trap-doors—one a means of escape from the premises altogether, the other opening into a secret depository for stolen goods. A capacious dark cell was in the basement, constructed for concealment,

where two perfect skeletons, a skull and human bones were found, also a butcher's steel studded with silver, with "Benjamin Turtell, July 19, 1787," upon it. A den in the rough earth, 4 ft. wide by 9 in depth, in the western part of these cellars, is the place where Williams, the chimney sweep, who escaped from Newgate by scaling its walls, three years ago, was concealed, and notwithstanding the house was repeatedly searched for him, he was only secured when he thought proper to surrender himself. Food was supplied to him through a small aperture next the rafters. Numerous traps had a communication with Fleet ditch, and a spout, running the entire length of the houses, was so constructed that goods could be easily and quickly removed, and thieves escape, by means of a drawbridge. Behind the shop, in a small room, was a secret panel 2 ft. square, ingeniously let into the wall, leading to a narrow dark passage of 5 yards long; at the end of this was a small brick cell, 6 ft. by 3, lighted only by a small iron grating. Descending a foot was a small iron door of immense substance, bolted and barred on the inside, and a person escaping through it might, if detected, return and defy almost any force. On one occasion, although the premises were surrounded by 7 police officers, the thief made his escape by communications by the adjoining houses, which were all inhabited by the lowest characters. About 7 years ago a sailor was robbed here, and afterwards flung through one of the apertures of the wall into the sewer (Fleet ditch), for which two men and a woman were transported for 14 years. The dark closets, trap-doors, sliding panels, secret recesses and hiding places, made it a most secure den of infamy, robbery, and murder.

AUGUST 1844. THE old established boat race for Doggett's coat and badge was won by Mr. T. Lett of Lambeth Stairs. The competitors were six

young watermen, whose apprenticeships had expired since 1st August in the preceding year. W. Wingate, of Battersea, came in second, and J. T. Sibrey, of Christchurch, third. Mr. T. Doggett, who bequeathed the coat and badge in commemoration of the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, was a famous comedian; and Sir William Jolliffe added, by will, the interest on 200*l.* South Sea Stock, amounting now to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second man in the race, and 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for the third. The distance to be from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Chelsea, (5 miles) against tide.

August 2: The Hon. George Augustus Villiers, commonly called Viscount Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey, was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, the vacancy having arisen by Mr. Thomas William Master's resignation. Mr. Villiers said, "I am a supporter of the present Government; I believe there never has been—certainly not within the last 20 years (except the same Ministry in 1829)—a Government which has shown a greater inclination to act justly towards all interests, and to promote the prosperity of all classes."

August 2: Goodwood races, which commenced on Tuesday last, terminated to-day. It would occupy too much space to detail the running horses and the winners; suffice it to say: the Goodwood Club Stake was won on Tuesday by Mr. Payne's "Queen Mab," rode by Captain White; the Goodwood Stake was won on Wednesday by Mr. Wreford's "Franchise," rode by Alfred Day. On Thursday, the Goodwood Cup of 300*l.*, the rest in specie, subscribers of 20 sovereigns each, with 100*l.* added from the fund, 52 subscribers, was won by Mr. Salvin's "Alice Hawthorn," rode by Templeton; the second (receiving 100*l.* out of the stake) was Lord Chesterfield's "Prizefighter." The Cup, (called so rather by prescription than anything else,) is a

group in silver, representing a well-known passage in the escape of Charles II from the Cromwellites after the defeat of the Royalists at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, designed by first-rate artists, and executed at the establishment of Hunt and Co., of Old Bond-street, and is an object of admiration to the Royal and noble of the land. Five races for the gentlemen, and four for the professional jockeys, made up the fourth and last day. The greatest winners (their own stakes included) were, the Earl of Eglintoun, 5,185*l.*; Lord Stanley, 3,600*l.*; Mr. Wreford, 3,205*l.*; Duke of Richmond, 3,172*l.* 10*s.*; Lord George Bentinck, 2,815*l.*; Mr. Gully, 1,752*l.*; Mr. Gratwicke, 1,150*l.*; Mr. Salvin, (the Cup included) 1,040*l.*; Lord Chesterfield, (the Chesterfield Cup) 630*l.*; and Captain Harcourt (Steward's Cup included), 570*l.* — The first meeting at Goodwood was in 1802, when there were 16 matches, the highest value to be won being 100*l.*, and the aggregate of the whole run for under 1,000*l.* In 1810 the sports were but a couple of races, and three walks over, and the whole sum was but about 200*l.* The meeting at that time was in May. In 1827 the Drawing-Room Stake was established, the Goodwood Cup in 1829, and the Goodwood Stake in 1843; and altogether immense advances have been made. On the first day of the present meeting there were 12 races, 61 horses started, and the value run for was 11,850*l.*; on Wednesday, the second day, 7 races, 59 horses started, and the value was 2,335*l.*; on Thursday, the third day, 12 races, 67 horses started, and the value was 7,670*l.*; and the fourth day (to-day) 9 races, 57 horses started, for 3,045*l.*, making a total of 40 races, 244 horses started, and the whole value run for 24,900*l.*

August 2: Eliza Joyce, aged 31, executed at Lincoln, in view of upwards of 5,000 spectators.—She was the wife of a gardener at Boston, and was found guilty on July 24, at the Assizes at Lincoln, of poisoning, by administering laudanum, in October, 1841, Emma Joyce, aged 18 months, the child of her husband by a former marriage; and

in January, 1842, by the same means, Ann Joyce, a few weeks old, her own offspring. She pleaded guilty, having confessed to the two murders on the 8th instant. Also, on July 1st, in conversation with a medical officer of the Boston Poor Law Union, she confessed to having administered arsenic to her husband's son William, aged 15 years, for which she had been on trial twice before—on the first occasion there was informality in the indictment, and on the second, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

August 2 : William Frost, a tanner, of Whitwell, Suffolk, was acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of his daughter, Harriet, aged 5 years. He killed four of his children on the same day (April 8) viz. : Harriet, aged 5 ; Charlotte, aged 4 ; Henry, 2½ ; and Eliza, 10 weeks ; the first named three with a hammer, and the youngest by putting her head in a pail of water, during the temporary absence of his wife at a village shop. On his being taken into custody he exclaimed, " Poor things, I killed the two young ones first, and then I took the two oldest up stairs and dashed them down with a hammer. Glory to God, my sins are pardoned ; I am forgiven my crimes, and am going to Heaven." He was connected with a new sect called " Revivalists," and had been a ranting preacher.

August 3 : His Majesty Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, who arrived at Dover in Her Majesty's steam ship the Princess Alice, from Ostend, on the 28th of May, and was a guest in Buckingham Palace during the visit of the Emperor of Russia, and for some time afterwards, embarked on board the Lightning, at Leith, and quitted the shores of England to return to his own dominions, via Hamburgh, after having visited most of the towns in England and Scotland.—The present House of Saxony is descended from the Albertine line. In 1806, after the battle of Gena, the Elector, Frederick Augustus, was created King of Saxony by Napoleon, but after the success of the Allies, was deprived by the Congress of Vienna (1815) of

the largest and most fertile portion of his dominions, which was transferred to the King of Prussia. The present Royal visitor, who succeeded his uncle Antony, June 6, 1836, was born in May, 1797; and married, first, the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, and second, Maria, sister of the King of Bavaria. His father (Maximilian), born in 1739, abandoned in his favour the succession to the throne in 1830. He was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter by command of Her Majesty in October 1842, at Dresden, and his banner placed over his Stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in January last, with the crown, crest, sword, mantle, &c. &c. The Stall is on the north side of the choir, between those of the King of Wurtemberg and the reigning Duke of Brunswick.—The Most Noble Order of the Garter was instituted by Edward III, on the 19th of January, 1344. The habit and ensigns of the Order are a surcoat, garter, mantle, hood, George, collar, cap, and feathers; the four first were assigned by the founder, the others by Henry VIII. The motto on the garter and star is, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" [Evil be to him that evil thinks]. The garter is of blue velvet, bordered with gold. The George is the figure of St. George on horseback, in armour, encountering a dragon with a tilting spear; the whole of gold enamelled, and may be enriched with jewels, at the pleasure of the possessor; it is worn across the right shoulder, pendant to a dark or garter-blue riband. The collar is of gold, weighing 30 ounces troy, and contains 26 garters, enamelled proper, in each a rose gules, and as many knots, enamelled white, to which is pendant the George, as above. Charles II ordained that the Knights should always in public wear embroidered on the left side of their cloaks or coats, the cross of St. George, surrounded with a garter, with rays of silver forming a star of eight points. The number of Knights is restricted to 25, exclusive of the sovereign, princes of the blood royal, and foreign princes, by a statute passed at a chapter of the Order, on the 3rd of June, 1786.

August 5: The Report of the House of Commons Post-Office Secret Committee was made to-day.—The first Master of the Posts was appointed in 1516, and the next by Henry VIII, in 1645. The Act under which the Government is authorised to issue warrants for opening letters is 9th Anne, c. 10; and continued with a little alteration by 1st Victoria, c. 33. 36. From 1712 to 1798, 101 warrants were issued, and from 1799 to 1844, 372; and the number of persons named in them, 724. Of these 372 warrants 144 were on account of theft, murder, fraud, &c.: 20 on account of foreign correspondence; and 77 sedition, treason, &c. At the trial of Horne Tooke for high treason in 1795, a letter written to him by Mr. Joyce, a printer, and intercepted at the Post Office, was stated by Horne Tooke to have been the immediate cause of his apprehension. It was produced by the Crown in court as evidence. During the disturbances in 1842, in the manufacturing districts, a clerk was sent down from the London Post Office with a warrant to open the letters of six persons taking a prominent part therein, and subsequently those of ten other persons, and then again one other; in all 17, between August 18th and 25th, which warrants were cancelled in the October following. In 1843, during the disturbances in South Wales, warrants were in force against the letters of three persons. The warrant to open the letters of Mr. Mazzini was issued on the 1st of March, and cancelled on the 3rd of June in the present year. Representation had been made from high sources that plots, of which he was the centre, were carrying on upon British territory to incite an insurrection in Italy, and the British Government issued the warrant on its own judgment, and communicated such information as appeared to them calculated to frustrate the attempt, to a foreign power; but the information so given was not of a nature, and did not compromise the safety of any individual within the reach of that foreign power, nor was it made known to that power by what means that information had been obtained. A warrant to open and detain all

letters addressed to Mr. Worrell and to Captain Stoltzman was issued on the 17th April, 1844, and cancelled on the 20th June. A warrant to detain and open all letters addressed to Mr. Grodicke, at Paris, and another foreign gentleman, was issued on the 3rd June, 1844, and cancelled on the 13th of the same month. These last two warrants rested on grounds connected with the personal safety of a foreign Sovereign entrusted to the protection of England, of which even a slight suspicion would justify a Ministry in taking extraordinary measures, but the letters detained contained nothing to criminate the gentlemen named.—The Lords' Report is a short one, containing no new facts. It states generally, that the issue of 6 or 7 warrants upon a circulation of 220,000,000 of letters, cannot be regarded as materially interfering with the sanctity of private correspondence. As regards Ireland, 31 warrants have been issued since 1832, and 60 persons comprehended in them—11 issued in 1839, and 40 under the administration of the Marquis of Normanby and Viscount Ebrington, comprehending 27 persons out of the 60. The Committees leave to Parliament to determine whether they shall interfere with the power of the Secretary of State.

August 6: At 10 minutes to 8 o'clock this morning the Queen was delivered of "a Prince" at Windsor Castle, Prince Albert, several Lords of the Most Honourable Privy Council, and the Ladies of the Bedchamber, being present. Intimation of Her Majesty's illness was forwarded to London at 6 o'clock, by means of the electro-magnetic telegraph on the Great Western Railway, to the person in charge of the telegraph at the Paddington terminus of the line, commanding him to cause the letters, which had been waiting there for several days past, to be delivered, without a moment's delay, to the Cabinet Ministers and Great Officers of State to whom they were addressed. At 20 minutes past 8 a special train containing the Lord Chancellor, &c. &c., arrived at Slough, where carriages were in readiness, and conveyed them to the Castle.

August 6 : A grand fete was celebrated at Ayr to welcome the sons of Scotland's immortal bard, Burns, to the birth-place of their father—to the scenes immortalised by his muse, and endeared by many associations. The idea was first suggested by the arrival of Colonel Burns in Scotland, after an absence of nearly 30 years abroad, to whom at the outset it was intended merely as an entertainment. A field of 20 acres, distant only a few yards from the monument erected to the memory of the poet in 1820, and in a vale a little below the cottage of his birth, on the banks of the Doon, was the place selected for the celebration. The pavilion covered a space of 110 by 120 ft., and would hold 2,000 persons to dine. The Earl of Eglintoun and Professor Wilson presided. On the right of the former were Burns's eldest son Robert, late of the office of Stamps and Taxes, at Somerset House, and Major Burns, the poet's youngest son; on the left sat Colonel Burns, the poet's second son, and surrounded by many members of the Burns family. Never before did this town, which is celebrated by Burns as the residence of "honest and bonnie lasses," exhibit such a cheerful appearance.—Robert Burns was born January 25, 1759; and died July 21, 1796.

August 6 : At about 6 o'clock this evening 15 men, employed at the works going on for the improvement of the navigation of the Severn at Diglis, near Worcester, were rowing in a small boat from one side of the river to the other in a careless frolicsome manner, when the boat upset, and 12 of the number were drowned, although the river at this part is only 15 yards wide. The current was very rapid at the time.

August 6 : Disputes having arisen in consequence of aggressions made by the subjects of the Emperor of Morocco, under Abd-el-Kader, upon the territories of the King of the French, on the frontier of Algeria, an ultimatum was submitted to the Emperor by M. de Nion, on behalf of the King of the French, which was answered on the 4th inst.; but it not being of a nature anticipated—the Emperor re-

fusing to comply with the conditions offered—the Prince de Joinville, Admiral of the French fleet before Tangier, prepared for the bombardment of the place; and having ascertained that the Consul General of England (Mr. Drummond Hay) was in safety, attacked the fortifications of Tangier on the 6th. 80 pieces of artillery returned the fire, but in about an hour the fire of the Moors was silenced, and their batteries dismantled; the European quarter of the town was respected and spared.

August 7: William Saville, aged 29, executed at Nottingham. [See May 21.] The crowd was immense. An avenue called Garner's Hill is a deep descent about 100 yards from the gallows, with a few steps at the top. Down this hill a portion of the crowd rushed as soon as the drop fell, and some slipping, there was soon a heap of nearly 100 persons lying one upon another. The screams and horror of the moment were terrific; 12 were killed on the spot, 7 of whom were females; 20 were carried away in a dangerous state, and a great many others were removed to hospitals and to different parts of the town.

August 7: The Bill brought forward by Lord Brougham, intituled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 5th & 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and to limit the power of arrest upon final process," passed its third reading to-day in the Commons. The chief feature of this important Act is the 36th clause, which distinctly abolishes arrest upon final process for all debts wherein the sum recoverable shall not exceed 20*l.* exclusive of costs, and persons in execution at the time of this Act passing, in judgment in any court for any debt where the sum shall not exceed 20*l.*, shall be discharged, on application to a judge of one of the superior courts.

August 8: The annual festival of the Ancient Order of Foresters celebrated at White Conduit House, Pentonville, when 600 members sat down to dinner, Sir G. De Lacey Evans in the chair. The Order is 200,000 strong, and extends to all parts of the empire; the funds amounting to

half a million of money, and the annual subscriptions approaching 200,000*l*. It is established to alleviate the distresses and poverty of aged and infirm members.

August 8 : John Benbow, Esq., returned to represent Dudley in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Thomas Hawkes. Mr. Benbow was opposed by a powerful member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, Mr. Rawson of Manchester. Mr. Benbow polled 388, Mr. Rawson 175 ; giving the former a majority of 213—563 having voted out of a constituency of 729. Mr. Hawkes displaced Sir John (now Lord) Campbell, in 1834, by a majority of 68 : the former polling 322, the latter, 254.

August 8 : The Poor-Law Amendment Bill passed after a very lengthened and animated discussion, especially in the House of Commons. It is a decided " amendment " of the Bill as originally passed in 1834.

August 9 : Rear-Admiral Galway, who ably distinguished himself at the Battle of the Nile on the 1st of August, 1798, as senior lieutenant of the Vanguard, under the immortal Nelson, died at an advanced age. He entered the navy in 1786, and commanded the Dryad at Walcheren. He was actively employed in 1811 on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the national party—the patriots. He captured the *Clorinde*, French war ship, in 1814. His commission is dated 1793, commander 1798, captain 1802, and rear-admiral, January 10, 1837.

August 12 : The execution of the murderer Weeks took place at Bodmin.

August 13 : A meeting of the Arts-Union of London, an Act legalising which has recently received the Royal Assent, was held to-day in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The Union has much increased within these two years. There were then 7,000 persons connected with it ; but now there are 14,000 subscribers. Since its establishment in 1837, it has expended about 36,000*l*. in the purchase and preparation of works of art ; it has put into operation painters, sculptors,

engravers, medal-die sinkers, and workers in bronze, and has correspondents in Ceylon, Bombay, Singapore, Nova Scotia, Hobart Town, Mexico, and New York. By their Act of the present session they are enabled to proceed until July 31st, 1845, when it is expected an Act will be passed to place the Arts-Union of London and similar societies on a permanent and firm basis. The subscriptions are 14,848*l.* 1*s.*; being 2,518*l.* 14*s.* more than last year. It has 271 gentleman acting as provincial and foreign honorary secretaries. After the reading of the Annual Report, the wheels were put in motion, and the drawing of prizes commenced, which process and their announcement occupied three hours. One winner was Mr. J. Thompson of Halifax, Nova Scotia—a prize of 30*l.*

August 13: At 8 o'clock, p.m., the Prince Royal of Prussia arrived at Woolwich, from the continent (Ostend), in her Majesty's steam ship the "Princess Alice," having performed the distance in eleven hours, against a strong head wind.

August 14: The Rev. Francis Cary interred in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. He was conversant with all the great authors of antiquity, and the whole range of Italian, French, and English literature. In 1805 he published the "Inferno" of Dante, in English blank verse, with valuable notes: which reached a fourth edition. He also published "Lives of the English Poets," and "Lives of the early French Poets," and edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thompson, and Young. He was assistant librarian of the British Museum for upwards of ten years, and enjoyed a public pension of 200*l.* per annum.

August 14: The Court of Directors of the East India Company gave a grand entertainment to Generals Sir William Nott and Sir Robert Sale, who are designated the far-famed heroes of Afghanistan. Great praise was awarded to the military skill and courage displayed by them, as well by the East India Directors as by the members of the Government present. In "maintaining the supremacy of our

arms, after the temporary but sad reverse of Cabul, none performed a more gallant and conspicuous part than Sir William Nott—the names of Candahar and Chusnee awaken sentiments of the most cordial respect and admiration for the character of that distinguished officer. General Sir William Nott, is a native of Carmarthan. In the Burmese war he was named with distinction, but in the late war on the other side of India (in Affghanistan), he had consummated his fame. To his successful march to Jellalabad amidst the most appalling difficulties and his heroic defence of that garrison in defiance of the host of Akhbar Khan, was attributable in a great degree the ultimately successful termination of the struggle in Affghanistan, and which had conferred upon him the honourable soubriquet of “The Hero Jellalabad,” a distance of 5,000 miles from the shores of England.—A gun taken during the victories in 1841 has been placed on the river frontage of the Tower; it is 17 ft. 3 inches long, the bore is 9 inches diameter, and it weighs 7 tons 5 cwt. and 15 lbs.

August 15: The French army under Marshal Bugeaud gained a decisive victory over the Moors, on the frontiers of Morocco, on the river Yaly, and took their camp, the tents of the Chiefs, and the parasol of the Emperor's son (the badge of his command), 18 standards, and 11 pieces of artillery. The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, chiefly cavalry—the infantry escaped in consequence of the ravines. The French had 4 officers killed and 10 wounded; 23 soldiers killed and 86 wounded.—The Marshal had 8,500 infantry, 1,400 regular cavalry, 400 irregular horse, and 16 pieces of artillery—four of which were field guns. The Moors are supposed to have had at their disposal on the field of battle from 25,000 to 30,000 horse, 10,000 foot, and 11 guns.

August 17: The extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect upon William Beard, at Stafford county gaol, for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Griffiths, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Crowther, at Wednesbury, to

whose house he had gone to seek employment. He confessed to the murder, and said he had no ill intention when he went upon the premises; but was much vexed with the girl for telling him to be off, and expressing her suspicion that he had come for other purposes than that of seeking employment, and the thought of doing as he had done came into his head all of a sudden.

August 20: The ceremony of the consecration of a Monastery in Leicestershire, dedicated to St. Bernard, and intended for the use of a number of Cistercian Monks, who have hitherto inhabited temporary buildings in Charnwood Forest, was performed by Dr. Wiseman (Bishop of Melipotamus), Dr. Walsh (Bishop of Candyopolis), and Dr. Norris (Bishop of Troy).—The Cistercians were founded upwards of 700 years ago. Their first Abbey built in England was at Waverley, in Surrey, in 1129, and in the reign of Edward I, there were no less than 64 Cistercian houses—including Fountains, Furness, Tintern, Joreval, Kirkstall, and a host of others of notable memory. The site now chosen is at the south side of an immense rock which rises in rugged grandeur, and completely shelters the Monastery from the bleak north wind. The “mount” has been called by the Monks, St. Bernard, and it will be surmounted by a sculptured representation of the awful scene on Calvary. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably stern and wild—irregular masses of rock being scattered about in groups, at once romantic and picturesque, while the prospects which may be seen by looking down from the hills upon the country around are truly glorious to behold. The building is early English, with massive walls, buttresses, high gables and roofs, long and narrow windows, deep recessed doorways, and the other characteristics of that kind of architecture, which surpasses every other for solemnity and grandeur of effect. The chapel is cruciform in plan, and will consist of a nave and choir, with aisles and transepts, and a tower and spire at the intersection. The stalls for the monks will extend a considerable portion of

the way down the nave, examples of which may be found in Westminster, Winchester, Tewkesbury, St. Alban's, Norwich, &c. The monks walked in procession from the temporary buildings into possession of the new Abbey, about a quarter of a mile.

Lord Keane died within a few days of this time, in his 64th year. He was the second son of Sir John Keane, of Belmont, in the county of Waterford, entered the army at an early age, and rose to the rank of Major-General in 1814. In 1833 he succeeded Sir Collin Halket as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Bombay, and in 1838 was ordered into Scinde with an army to co-operate with that under Sir Henry Fane, who soon after resigning, the command of the whole force in Affghanistan devolved upon Lord (then Sir John) Keane, who is said to have been more lucky than skilful. He never over-rated the services of the troops of the East India Company, neither did he full justice to Sir William Nott, Colonel Dennie, and others whose gallantry and skill are universally acknowledged. On December 18, 1839, he received the thanks of the Company, having been raised to the peerage on the 11th, with a pension of 2,000*l.* a year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors. In February, 1840, he received the thanks of Parliament and of the Governor-General—fetes and entertainments at Bombay, and other Royal and public favours; but, on the whole, the memorable victory of Chuzuee did not obtain for him that unqualified approbation which conquests of equal magnitude usually procure for the General commanding in chief. In 1840 he married a second time—his first wife dying in 1838. The peerage and pension devolve upon Edward Arthur Wellington, his eldest son, but fifth child, a Captain in the 37th Foot, and Major in the army, aged about 29.

August 22: James Cockburn Belany, a surgeon out of practice, a native of North Sunderland, found guilty by a Coroner's jury on the 27th of June of the wilful murder of Rachel his wife, on the 8th of June, by administering

poison to her at their lodgings, in Queen-street, Stepney, was acquitted of the same at the Central Criminal Court, after a trial of two days' duration.—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Belany's house, on the road to Bamburg, North Sunderland, burnt his effigy on a pole on the day of his arrival there, and threw it half consumed into the garden adjoining his residence—such was their idea of his "innocence." On Monday, September 16, a crowd again assembled, having with them the effigies of the archfiend, of Belaney, and his friend, and at the gates in front of the house began to set fire to the effigies, when Belany rushed out of the house and fired a pistol among the mob, and then retreated and secreted himself in the corn fields. A general assault on the house then took place, and having effected an entrance, the mob destroyed everything that came in their way, setting fire to the gates and to two effigies, and finally suspending that of Belany by the neck on the top of a house on the opposite side of the road. On the evening of the 18th September they again assembled and burnt the house to the ground. It stood near the edge of a cliff overlooking the sea, the drawing-room windows being only a few inches from the summit of a fearful precipice. It was built from a plan of his own, and had afforded food for the gossip of the rustics of that locality.

August 23: Mark Sherwood was executed at Newcastle for the wilful murder of his wife.

August 26: Sir Charles Watson died at his seat, Wrating Park, Cambridgeshire, aged 93. His father, Admiral Watson, distinguished himself on the 3rd May, 1747, when Admirals Anson and Warren took six French men-of-war and four East India ships fitted as men-of-war. He subsequently held the naval command of the East India station. For his services George II conferred a baronetcy upon him; but before the patent was completed he died, and the dignity was conferred upon his son, the late Baronet, then only 9 years old, in 1760, which dignity he enjoyed under Georges II, III, and IV, William IV, and Victoria.

August 27 : The ceremony of presenting new colours to the 49th regiment was performed at Winchester, in the barrack yard, which was occupied by about 600 of the 49th and the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards. The Bishop of Winchester, who was present, and consecrated the colours, said, "Soldiers of the 49th, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the colours, which are never to be sullied by any act of yours, and are not to be abandoned but with life itself. Let not any man marvel that I, a man of peace, come among you, who are men of war : for I hold that there is not a truer man of peace than a Christian soldier. When he conquers, it is not for national aggrandisement, nor the mere raising of your names, but for the ensuring of peace in future time. Many a brave man has bled on the field, or expired on a bed of agony, that his countrymen may be preserved from the horrors of war." The Lady of General Sir H. Pakenham then presented the colours. "This day three years the regiment highly signalised itself by the assault and capture of the important fortress and city of Amoy, when the Chinese dragon was lowered before the red cross of Britain ; and from the first, even unto the peace concluded at Nankin in July 1842, nobly assisted to open the gates of commerce for our enterprising countrymen into the vast empire of China, the mighty consequences of which are yet to be developed ; but the proud emblazonment of the dragon in the colours will always bear record of the noble part taken by the 49th in that most important war."

August 27 : A Roman Catholic Cathedral at Nottingham, dedicated to St. Barnabas, was publicly consecrated by Dr. Wiseman, assisted by an immense number of priests. It is the largest church yet completed in this country since the reformation. The beautiful tower and spire rise to a height of 164 ft. The interior of the edifice is remarkable for its splendour. It consists of a nave, choir, aisles, transepts, chapels, and sacristies, and is uniform in plan, 180 ft. in length, and 80 ft. wide at the transepts. The

windows consist of stained glass entirely. In the centre light of the west window are the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a contributor of 10,000*l.* It is altogether an elegant and beautiful building. The high altar is especially splendid—a single slab of stone supported by 8 shafts of Petworth marble; beyond which is the Lady Chapel, and at the sides those of Alkmud, Thomas of Canterbury, the Venerable Bede, St. Peter, and the blessed Sacrament. In the windows of the aisles are the armorial bearings of Drs. Walsh and Wiseman, the Romanist Bishops of the midland districts.—On the 28th a new Roman Catholic church was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne with great ceremony and magnificence, 70 priests and 9 Bishops assembled on the occasion. The amount of the collections after the sermons was 150*l.*—On the 18th September the Pope will accomplish his 79th year. He has occupied the Holy See since the 2nd of February, 1831. The sacred college consists of 60 cardinals, six of whom are cardinal-bishops, 44 cardinal-priests, and 10 cardinal-deacons. There are still living two cardinals created by Pius VII, Oppizani and Riario Sforza, and seven by Leo XII. The 51 remaining were appointed by the present Pope. Monsignor Tardini, the oldest cardinal, is 85 years of age, and the youngest, Monsignor Schwartzenberg, 35. At the close of 1843 Rome possessed a population of 170,701 inhabitants, exclusive of the Israelites.

August 28: Sir William Heygate, Bart., died at Roelcliffe, Leicestershire, in his 63rd year. He was elected in May, 1843, on the resignation of Sir James Shaw, to the office of Chamberlain of the City of London, after a very severe contest with Alderman Sir John Pirie. The late Baronet was elected Alderman of the Ward of Coleman-street in 1812, in which year he served the office of Sheriff. There is only one Alderman living whose date of election is anterior to that of the late Baronet's, and he is Sir C. S. Hunter, who has been an Alderman ever since 1804.

SEPTEMBER ON Monday (September 2), the House of Lords having heard all the arguments of counsel in the 1844.

case "Daniel O'Connell v. the Queen in Error," which were commenced on August 4th, propounded on the 12th 14 questions of law for the "opinions" of the Judges, who were then on the eve of starting on circuit. In consequence of this the House, whose sessional business had terminated, specially adjourned till to-day; when it re-assembled, and the opinions were given to their Lordships by nine of the judges, seven of the nine deciding that although judgment might have been bad upon some counts, by reason of their defective finding, that did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment, which must stand good. Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman thought there *was* sufficient ground for reversing the judgment, especially in the 3rd and 11th questions, arguing that where an indictment consisted of several counts, bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision and finally disposed of upon the record, whereas there had now been a general verdict and a general judgment. The case was then adjourned. On the 4th September, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst moved the House to affirm the judgment of the Court below, and urged them to agree with the great majority of the judges, and with the judges in Ireland; as did also Lord Brougham, assuming that the judgment was awarded in the Court below upon the counts that were good. Lord Denman opposed the motion, as did also Lord Cottenham and Lord Campbell. The former said, "the opinion given by the majority of the judges is wrong, and the opinion of the minority is right." The question having been put, Lord Wharncliffe (the President of her Majesty's Council) recommended that none but law Lords should vote, whereupon Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell carried the majority, and the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland was decided to have been founded in error, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham

being the minority. On the evening of the 6th Mr. O'Connell left his prison-house, and at half-past seven next morning returned, that a procession might be formed. The whole city was in commotion—the enthusiasm was intense. The procession, upwards of four miles in length, consisted of the Corporation of Dublin and the Town Council, the Lord Mayor, Trades' Unions, Odd Fellows, &c. Mr. O'Connell was seated in a triumphal chariot drawn by six dappled grays, the same as at his chairing in 1832. He reached his own residence, in Merrion-square, at half-past five, from the windows of which he addressed the monster assembly.—The unexpected intelligence of acquittal produced great excitement in Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Nenagh, and most of the large towns of Ireland. A great meeting was held in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, on the 9th, at which Mr. O'Connell attended and made a very long and a very strong repeal speech, at the end of which the rent for the week was announced to be 575*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

September 4: Joel Fisher underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Wilton, for the murder of his wife, at Weston-super-Mare, in June last.

September 5: A clerk in the Bank of England, named Burgess, having asked leave of absence for a few days, and knowing the name of a holder of stock, and the amount held by him, procured a confederate to feign to be the stockholder, and "identified" him at the Transfer Office as the proper party—having previously given notice that his "friend" was about to make a sale. The broker who made the purchase attended the Bank—the sham-stockholder signed the transfer—and the clerk who identified him was a witness of the transaction. The pretended holder got a check for the stock sold—obtained notes for it, and took them to the Bank for the amount (8,000*l.*) in sovereigns. He was unable to lift the bag with this amount of gold—one of the porters assisted him with it to a vehicle, and he departed with the plunder. So daring a fraud is without example in the history of the Bank; and with-

out collusion on the part of a person connected therewith it would have been absolutely impossible. The real owner whose signature has been forged, is Mr. Oxenford.

September 5: Parliament was this day prorogued by commission. It had stood adjourned from August 9th; the Lords to September 2, and the Commons to this day, to decide the O'Connell case.

September 6: The baptism of the infant Prince (second son of Her Majesty, and Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha), took place in the private Chapel, Windsor. The sponsors were, His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge (Duke of Cambridge proxy); Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha (the Duchess of Kent proxy); and His Serene Highness the Prince Leiningen (the Duke of Wellington proxy). The Royal juvenile family were present, dressed in white satin, richly trimmed with lace of British manufacture. After many preliminaries, and when the many Royal and noble personages and Officers of State were arranged in the proper order, the Dowager Lady Lyttleton handed the infant Prince to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who solemnised the rite of baptism—the Duke of Cambridge naming His Royal Highness, “Alfred Ernest Albert.” The Prince of Prussia was present at the ceremony.—This is the fourth child of Her Majesty, the first being Victoria Adelaide Maria Louisa, the Princess Royal, born 21st November, 1840; the second Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; and the third the Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.—Alexandrina Victoria, the Queen, is the only daughter of the late Duke of Kent, and was born on the 24th May, 1819; succeeded her uncle William IV, June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married February 10, 1840, to her cousin Albert, born August 26, 1819, son of His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who died 31st January last.

September 6: The attention of the Government was called, on July 31, to the proceedings of the French in Tahiti, and to the arrest and banishment of the British Consul at that place by the French authorities, in answer to which Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, hesitated not to say that a gross outrage and a gross indignity had been committed upon this country in the person of its officer, adding, "The accounts only reached us on Monday, July 29, but we have taken immediate measures for vindicating the honour of this country, and have since ascertained that these outrages were committed by persons in temporary authority at Tahiti; upon the authority of the French Government we presume that immediate steps will be taken to make that ample reparation which this country is entitled to demand." On 6th September, in answer to Sir Charles Napier, Sir Robert Peel said, amid cheers from all sides of the House, that discussions had taken place between the Governments of France and England, with regard to the events which were calculated to disturb their friendly relations; and he had the satisfaction of stating that those discussions had been brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination, and that the communications that had occurred, would, at a future period, be laid before the House.—In 1797 British missionaries first settled in Tahiti, and upwards of 200 islands of the Polynesian Archipelago have since made some confessions of Christianity; 7 or 8 years ago the Queen Pomare excluded two priests from her dominions. The French Commodore, Du Petit Thouars, obtained 2,000 dollars, a letter of apology, and a salute in honour of the French flag, as reparation, and in 1829 forced her to abrogate the law which prohibited Roman Catholic priests from settling in her territories; he also (9th September, 1842) obtained her signature to a document expressing her wish to be taken under the protection of the French, by a threat of the military occupation of

Tahiti; and the old flag of Otaheite and the French tri-colour united were hoisted over the island. The Queen introduced a crown formed of interwoven leaves of the cocoa-nut tree in the personal flag which was hoisted over her own residence in virtue of her sovereignty. The French Admiral, returning to Tahiti after an absence of more than a twelvemonth, hauled down this flag, and hoisted that of the French. Queen Pomare then wrote to the Queen of England for protection, and to the Court of France for its consideration, which gave offence to the latter. She then takes refuge in a British ship (the *Basilisk*), her chiefs fly to the mountains, or are imprisoned. The French proclaim martial law—a sentinel is struck—and in reprisal, the British Consul (Mr. Pritchard) is imprisoned, and then banished; he proceeds to England—conflicts ensue between the French and the inhabitants; and the question thus becomes the subject of Parliamentary discussion. M. Bruat and M. D'Aubigny were the parties belonging to the French Government who arrested Mr. Pritchard and placed him in confinement.

September 7: The Prince of Prussia embarked in the "Lightning," Government steamer, at Greenwich, on his return to his own country, at 8 o'clock this evening.

September 9: The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, attended by Viscountess Canning, Lady Caroline Cocks, and Sir James Clark, M.D., left Woolwich, in the Royal "Victoria and Albert" yacht, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence commanding, soon after 9 o'clock, en route to Blair Athol Castle—the "Black Eagle" Government steamer following at a short distance, with the Earl of Aberdeen (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) and others on board. Early on the 11th the Royal party landed at Dundee, and at 10 o'clock started for Blair Athol, which is about 50 miles from Dundee. About 5 miles from Blair Castle, Her Majesty and party entered the far-famed Pass of Killecrankie, the scenery of which is most romantic, and appeared much struck with its grandeur

and beauty. Blair Castle (Athol House, as it is now called) is at present the family seat of the Duke of Athol, by whom it has been placed entirely at the disposal of Her Majesty during her stay.—The “Black Eagle” proved her superiority over the Royal yacht, gaining from the Nore 3 miles in 6 hours upon her fast opponents, in test of the powers of the two. The “Black Eagle” continued first the whole of the journey. The Royal yacht was built from a design by Captain Sir W. Simmonds, Surveyor of the Navy, and fitted with engines by Maudesley, Son, and Field—the “Black Eagle” from a design by Mr. O. Lang, master shipwright, Woolwich Dock-yard, the engines being the oscillating ones of Messrs. Penn, Greenwich.

September 10: The shareholders of the London and Greenwich Railway Company agreed to accept the terms of the Dover Company, to lease their line for 999 years, at a rent commencing at 36,000*l.*, and increasing 1,000*l.* per year till it reaches 45,000*l.*, including the land on each side of the railway, varying from 24½ ft. to 30 ft. The other surplus land and buildings may be purchased in the next 12 months by the Dover Company for 20,000*l.*, or part may be taken at a valuation. The rent to commence on January 1, 1845, and to be paid quarterly, clear of all deduction save income tax. The Dover to be guaranteed against mortgage, and other debts of the Greenwich.

September 18: The British Archæological Association held their meeting this year at Canterbury, and afterwards visited numerous objects of archæological interest in that city and its neighbourhood, the chief of which were Richborough, Barfreston Church, the Cathedral, &c. &c. Near Barfreston are the fine remains of the once magnificent Abbey of St. Augustine, which had many great and extraordinary powers conferred upon it by the Bulls of Popes—in one of which it was called the first-born, or the first or chief mother of monasteries in England. Although the principal buildings were destroyed by Henry VIII,

there was sufficient accommodation left for Queen Elizabeth to hold her Court. Now, however, it is an evidence of the perversion of purposes; for many years the gateway has been converted into a brewery—the adjoining apartments into an alehouse—the great court-yard into a bowling-green—the chapel and aisle of the church on the north side into a fives'-court, whilst the great room over the gate was used as a cockpit. This venerable Cathedral was once the Chapel of St. Augustine's Monastery. The original erection was destroyed by fire in 1080, and it was again rebuilt by Archbishop Anselm, in the time of William Rufus, with great splendour, the choir being so richly adorned with pictures and other ornaments by Prior Conrad, that it acquired the appellation of the "glorious choir." In 1174 it was again nearly destroyed, but from successive improvements and decorations it now exhibits in the highest form of perfection specimens of every style of architecture, from the earliest Norman down to the latest English, the whole so ingeniously blended that the best judges find themselves at a loss whether most to admire the justness of its proportions or the richness of its decorations. Amongst the numerous Chapels in the interior, that of Henry IV is conspicuous for the elegant simplicity of its design. Behind the great altar is the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in which was the gorgeous shrine of Thomas à Beckett, and there is now the monument of Edward the Black Prince, who died in the palace of the Archbishop in 1376. In the choir is the splendid monument of Archbishop Chicheley, and beneath the whole of the building is a spacious crypt, used since the time of Queen Elizabeth as a chapel by the French Protestant refugees. A silver medal has been struck to commemorate the visit of the Association.

September 14: Anthony Brown, Esq., Citizen and Fishmonger, Alderman of Billingsgate Ward from the year 1821, declared by Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, in Common Hall, duly elected Chamberlain of the City of London, after a

poll of eight days, which terminated on the 12th instant. Mr. Alderman Humphrey, Alderman Sir John Key, and Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, had, at the commencement of the election, solicited the suffrages of the liverymen, but at the nomination Mr. G. H. Heppel was proposed, and a poll demanded on his behalf, the other gentlemen declining to contest the election. The numbers polled were—for Alderman Brown, 2,819; for Mr. Heppel, 67.

September 17 (Tuesday): The great St. Leger day, Doncaster.—At the last moment the betting was brisk at 5 to 4 against Mr. Williamson's "The Cure," 7 to 2 against Mr. Irvine's "Foig-a-Ballagh," (taken freely), 4 to 1 against Col. Anson's "Princess," and 7 to 1 against the Duke of Richmond's "Red Deer." The race was one of the slowest ever witnessed, and is supposed to have been run to suit "The Cure," the favourite. "Foig-a-Ballagh" cleared him, however, at the stand, and won by a length. The "Princess" was beaten half a length by "The Cure," and was about a length in advance of "Lightning," and "Red Deer." Had the pace been good, it is doubted whether "The Cure" would have been second. Mr. Irvine won upwards of 12,000*l.* by this race, independent of the St. Leger stake, which is worth 2,625*l.*

September 18: The Court of proprietors of the East India Company unanimously voted an annuity of 1,000*l.* to Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., as a special mark of the sense they entertain of the foresight, judgment, and courage evinced throughout the whole period of his command at Candahar, and during his brilliant and successful march thence by Chuznee to Cabul, which so greatly contributed to the triumphant vindication of the honour of the British nation, and to the maintenance of its reputation.

September 20: Mr. John Talbot Clifton, of Lytham, returned to represent the Northern Division of the County of Lancaster in Parliament, in the room of Edw. Geoffery Smith Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, hitherto commonly known

as Lord Stanley (Secretary of State for the Colonies), called to the House of Lords by writ of summons from Her Majesty. This division of the county is parted in four districts, and contains 10,257 registered voters.—The title of Baron Stanley, of Latham, in Lancashire, was created by Henry VI, Jan. 20, 1455, and that of Earl of Derby, Oct. 27, 1485, by Henry VII. Lord Stanley is son of the present Earl of Derby, consequently heir to this Peerage, and would have taken his seat by descent at the death of his father, had not that event been anticipated by this especial favour of Her Majesty.

September 26: At a Wardmote held at Waterman's Hall, St. Mary-at-Hill, Mr. Thomas Sidney was elected Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate, in the room of Mr. Anthony Brown, who resigned his aldermanic gown on being appointed Chamberlain of the City. Subsequently Mr. Sidney took the necessary oaths, and was sworn in on the 9th of October.

September 27: Mr. David Salomons elected Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, in the room of Thomas Johnson, Esq., resigned. The official declaration of the poll was—Salomons 168, Mr. Sheriff Moon 136; majority for the former, 32.

September 28: George Henry Fitzroy, fourth Duke of Grafton, died in his 85th year. He was born on the 14th January, 1760, when George III was the reigning Sovereign, and consequently lived in the reigns of five successive monarchs. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, at the usual age, when his father was Chancellor of that University. He was the friend of the celebrated William Pitt at college; and in 1784 (as Lord Euston, his father being still alive), taking advantage of the unpopularity of the then members for Cambridge University—Lord John Townsend and Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Mansfield—from their having given their support to Mr. Fox's memorable India Bill, he and Mr. Pitt contested the election there, and succeeded in displacing them. In the same

year he married the second daughter of the second Earl of Waldegrave; the Earl dying, the widow married the Duke of Gloucester (an event which had some influence in producing the Royal Marriage Act), consequently Lady Euston acquired a Royal stepfather. The late Duke, too, could boast a Royal lineage—at least, an illegitimate descent from a kingly ancestor. Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, was one of the mistresses of Charles II, and three of her sons were raised to Ducal rank. The second of these sons was the only one of the three whose posterity still survive, and on him was conferred the titles of Earl of Euston, in 1672, and Duke of Grafton, in 1675—the 24th and 27th years of the reign of Charles II. The late Duke was member for the University from 1784 until his call to the Upper House, on the death of his father, in 1811; uniformly supporting the Conservative interest, till his latter years, when he threw himself into the ranks of the Whigs. The present Duke of Grafton is in his 54th year. He was member for Bury St. Edmund's from 1826 to 1830, for Thetford from 1834 to 1841, when he was displaced by Sir James Flower.

September 28 : Oscar I (son of Bernadotte), King of Sweden and Norway, crowned at Stockholm, with great pomp and ceremony.

September 28 : At Haswell Colliery a most dreadful explosion of fire-damp took place, by which the lives of 95 men and boys were sacrificed. The colliery is about 7 miles from the city of Durham, and 9 from Sunderland. It is 150 fathoms deep; and the character of the mine, in respect to ventilation, has always stood high. A "jud," or pillar of coal, left to support the roof in places after the working, had been removed, as is generally the case; and its removal, it is supposed, caused the explosion, the effects being more visible there than in any other place. That part of the pit being worked by Sir Humphry Davy's Safety Patent Lamps, one or more of them must have been injured by the falling of stone from the roof, on the removal

of the "jud," otherwise the explosion of fire-damp would not have happened.—The colliery accidents in Northumberland and Durham which have occurred since the commencement of the present century, and where upwards of 50 lives have been lost in each, are as follows:—May 25, 1812, at Felling Colliery, 92 lives lost by explosion; May 3, 1815, Heaton, 75 lost by inundation; June 2, 1815, Success Pit, Newbottle, 57 lives lost by explosion; October 23, 1821, Wallsend, 52 lives lost by explosion; November 3, 1823, Plainpit, Rainton, 59 by explosion; June 18, 1835, Wallsend, 102 by explosion; June 28, 1839, St. Hilda, South Shields, 51 by explosion; then the present one at Haswell, making a total of 583 human lives in eight accidents.

September 29: A Common Hall was held for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person to fill the office of Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, when Alderman Wood, Alderman Gibbs, Alderman Johnson, and Alderman Sir G. Carroll were put in nomination; out of whom two were to be selected by the Livery to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for them to make their election. The show of hands was in favour of Wood and Gibbs, and the Court of Aldermen, after the lapse of half an hour, announced to the Livery, through the Recorder, that the election had fallen on Michael Gibbs, Esq.—Alderman Wood has now been returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen no less than three times, and rejected. Great interest was taken by the public in this election, and the extreme unpopularity of Mr. Gibbs had led to the general belief that his rejection by the Court of Aldermen was certain; however, that body could do no other than out of two evils choose what they considered to be the least. It is pretty certain that Messrs. Magnay (Lord Mayor), Sir C. Marshall, Humphery, Hooper, and W. Hunter, were the Aldermen who voted against Gibbs; and that Sir C. S. Hunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Sir John Pirie, Farebrother, Copeland, Kelly, Johnson, Sir G. Carroll, Farn-

combe, Challis, and Musgrove, were those who voted against Alderman Wood.

September 30: The newly-appointed Sheriffs, Aldermen William Hunter and Thomas Sydney, were presented by the Recorder to the Cursitor Baron (G. Banks, Esq., M.P.), in the Court of Exchequer, for the approbation of Her Majesty, in accordance with ancient custom. The public were admitted to witness the ceremony upon payment of 1s., and the Court was much crowded. Mr. Alderman Wood, as the senior Alderman who has not passed the chair, performed suit and service by chopping two Lilliputian bundles of sticks, and counting six horse shoes, and 61 nails, in virtue of which the Corporation hold certain estates in various parts of the kingdom. In the evening the inaugural dinner was given at the London Tavern, when upwards of 270 bankers, merchants, and gentlemen officially connected with the City, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment.

OCTOBER The Queen, Prince Albert, and suite, arrived (Oct. 3) from Blair Athol, having performed the journey from Dundee to Windsor within 48 hours, in the "Victoria and Albert" Royal yacht. The "Windsor Castle" steamer, for the purpose of affording to persons an opportunity of viewing the Royal squadron, was advertised to sail between Granton and Dundee. She steered directly out before the Royal squadron got under weigh, round which she sailed to gratify the curiosity of the persons on board, to the number of 250; on returning, and when the Royal squadron was rapidly fading from the sight, and when, at about half-past seven, the "Windsor Castle" had reached the East Neuk of Fife, it came with a tremendous crash against the beacon on the North Carr Rock, and the vessel became a wreck, but fortunately not before sufficient time had elapsed to

afford the passengers the means of landing.—Exactly a century anterior to Her Majesty's visit to Scotland that kingdom, and more especially the part of the kingdom where she selected to reside, was the seat of rebellious warfare. On the 19th of August, 1745, the sum of 30,000*l.* was offered by proclamation to any one who should secure the eldest son of the Pretender to the throne of Scotland, if he should attempt to land in any part of his Majesty's dominions; but he landed between the islands of Mull and Sky, and was soon joined by a large body of Highlanders, who marched to Perth and Edinburgh, where the Pretender was proclaimed King. On the 21st September they attacked and defeated the King's troops at Preston Paus; and, proceeding onwards, entered Carlisle, Lancaster, Manchester, Ashbourne, and Derby, where they rested two days (4th and 5th December, 1745); but fearing to meet the King's troops, who had obtained intelligence of their march, they retreated to Stirling Castle, from which, after raising a siege, they retired in great confusion by Perth to Montrose—thence to Inverness, and laid siege to the Castle of Blair (February, 1746). Prince William of Hesse Cassel landed in Scotland with 6,000 men. The rebels then raised the siege of Fort William (April 3, 1746), but were completely defeated at Culloden, April 16, most of the principal rebel officers being either slain or taken prisoners, with about 2,500 of their men. Several officers, including Townley, Fletcher, and Dawson, were executed on Kennington Common, Surrey, and the heads of two of them placed upon Temple Bar. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower Hill, August 18, and subsequently Lord Lovat and Charles Ratcliffe. In September the young Prince Charles, with many of his adherents, retired out of Scotland into France.

October 3: A grand soiree at Manchester, in connection with the Manchester Athenæum, which was established in 1836, "for the purpose of affording to the youth of the middle classes those intellectual advantages which

can only be obtained by wealth or the combination of numbers." The institution possesses a noble building, in Bond-street, erected from designs and under the superintendence of Mr. C. Barry. Its present number of members is more than 1,700. The number of tickets sold for this soiree was 3,176, and including guests, at least 3,200 ladies and gentlemen were present. Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, presided, and was supported by Lord John Manners, Lord Raneleagh; the Hon. G. C. Smythe, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, the Mayor of Manchester, &c. Altogether this was a most gratifying occasion.

October 6: Mary Rebecca, wife of the Right Hon. William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury, G.C.B., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, in her 61st year.

October 7 (Monday): Louis Philippe, King of the French, arrived in London, on a visit to Her Majesty, accompanied by his son, the Duke de Montpensier, and having in his suit M. Guisot, Admiral de Mackau, General Athalin, &c.—Louis Philippe (Duke de Valois) was born in 1773. He was the eldest of three sons. His father was then the Duke de Chartres—the Duke of Orleans being still alive. His father afterwards became known as the notorious Philippe Egalite. In 1790 Louis Philippe was introduced by his father to the Jacobin Club, and became inoculated with much of its revolutionary spirit; for in 1791 he appeared in the uniform of the National Guard to have his name entered upon the register. His first campaign was under Dumouriez, in 1792, in opposition to the Austrians. At the battle of Nerwinde, in March, 1793, where the Republican army were defeated by the Austrians, Louis Philippe (then the Duke de Chartres) had a horse shot under him; and on March 31, he and his commander were both summoned to Paris to explain their conduct at this battle. They, however, imagining their lives were in danger, set off to the frontiers, and Louis Philippe thus closed his connection with

France for the time. Almost penniless he travelled through Germany and Switzerland, and at the instigation of M. Montesquiou, accepted the situation of Professor at the College of Reichenau. He held this for eight months, when he was appointed their Deputy to the Assembly of Coire. The intelligence of his father's death prompted him to seek change of scene, and he wandered to Hamburg, thence to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, the North Cape, and within 18 degrees of the Arctic Pole—returning to Hamburg in 1796, when a negotiation with the French Directory ended in his consenting to proceed to the United States, where he (at this time Duke of Orleans) was soon joined by his brothers, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Count Beaujolais. From thence they proceeded to Havannah, but the Spanish Government ordered their removal; they then applied for permission to reside in England, and took their residence at Twickenham at the beginning of 1800. On a reconciliation between them and Louis XVIII, they left for Minorca, but from the jealousy of the Spanish Government they were soon obliged to return to Twickenham, soon after which Louis Philippe's two brothers died, and he then proceeded to Italy, and there the "wandering Duke of Orleans" was married to the Princess Amelia, second daughter to the King of Naples, November 25, 1809. Leaving his bride the Duke, upon the invitation of the Regency, landed in Spain to aid the Patriot cause, but found the conditions such that he could not accept, and, the Cortes ordering him to quit the Spanish territory in 24 hours, he returned and remained at Palmero until the fall of Napoleon. On the 18th of May, 1814, he once more entered Paris, which he had not seen for more than 20 years. Upon the return of Napoleon from Elba he was active in his adherence to the Royal cause, but was directly opposed to civil war. He left Paris for his former residence at Twickenham, and, as he supposed, never to return. After the battle of Waterloo, however, he returned to France; but with the limited con-

fidence only of the restored monarch, Louis XVIII. He grew in popularity with the people, which gained its zenith by an impolitic ordinance of the King (passed in consequence of the Duke's speech in the Chamber of Peers), prohibiting the princes of the Blood Royal from appearing in that Chamber without special permission. A sudden outburst of popular indignation occasioned the monarch to vacate his throne—the Duke of Orleans was placed in the post of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and on the 31st of July, 1830, he accompanied the Deputies of the Provisional Government from the Chateau of Neuilly to Paris, with a tricoloured cockade. The Chamber of Deputies, headed by M. Lafayette, soon after made a tender of the crown to his Royal Highness, who accepted it, regarding the declaration of the Chamber as the expression of the national will.

October 8: An equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington having been erected by subscription in front of the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, the ceremony of inauguration took place to-day with great splendour. This is the second statue of the Duke in the British empire. It stands upon a pedestal $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, the floor of which is of bronze. On the south and north sides are represented, in bas relief, the first and last victories of the Duke—Assaye, Sept. 23, 1803, and Waterloo, June 18, 1815; and small bas reliefs, representing the soldier's return, ornament the east and west ends.

October 10: An abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain for the year ended to-day, shows the total income to be 50,741,622*l.*; an increase of 2,390,264*l.* over that of the year ending 10th Oct., 1843.

October 10: A treaty of peace signed between the King of the French and the Emperor of Morocco, King of Fez and of Suez. Article 4 says, "Hadge Abd-el-Kader is outlawed throughout the whole extent of the empire of Morocco as well as in Algeria, and shall be pursued with force of arms by the French on the territory

of Algeria, and by the Moors in their territory, until such time as he shall be expelled, or fall into the power of either of the two nations."

October 13: Mr. Hampton made an ascent in his balloon from the Portobello Gardens, Dublin, and when about making his descent, a sudden breeze arose, and drifted it against some houses near Ballybough-bridge, a chimney of one of which was on fire. The fire caught the gas, and an explosion was the consequence. Mr. Hampton miraculously escaped from the car just in time to save his life. The cost of his balloon was estimated at 600*l*.

October 14: His Majesty the King of the French left Windsor Castle for Portsmouth (accompanied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their way to Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight), with the intention of making a passage thence to Treport, but a heavy sea was running at the harbour's mouth, and it was apprehended he might not readily be able to land at Treport, as that coast is most unfavorable in stormy weather. The King of the French and suite, therefore, returned by special train to London, and thence to Dover by railway, and from there to Calais, where he landed between 9 and 10 o'clock on the 15th.—Just before the King's arrival at New Cross, a fire broke out at the station there, and the royal carriage remained for some time stationary, his Majesty viewing the progress of the flames. The amount of damage done was estimated at upwards of 25,000*l*. Also at Portsmouth, on the King's Bastion, as the royal artillerymen were reloading one of the guns, in firing a royal salute, the charge accidentally went off, and blew one of the men to pieces, and another survived but a short time. These guns are 32-pounders, and are never used but upon extraordinary occasions. There are only four of them; therefore, to fire a royal salute, it requires each to be loaded five times, and one six times.—During his stay in England, the King received Addresses from the Corporations of London, Windsor, &c. Among the deputation from London, with whom the King entered into fami-

liar conversation, besides the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and officers of the Court, were Aldermen Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. S. Hunter, Sir C. Marshall, Sir G. Carroll, Farncomb, Humphrey, Farebrother, and Challis; and Common Councilmen R. L. Jones, Hicks, J. T. Norris, Stevens, Taylor, Dixon, Lott, Cope, &c., altogether amounting to about 60, who went in State from the railway terminus, at Slough, to the Castle. At this interview, his Majesty intimated a wish to have the portrait of the Lord Mayor placed in the palace at Versailles: the artist selected was Mr. Winterhalter.—On the 11th, his Majesty was installed a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at Windsor Castle, and the Queen, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled the garter on his left leg, and the riband, with the George appended, across his left shoulder, the Chancellor (the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Bagot) pronouncing the admonition. A royal banquet was afterwards given by the Queen in St. George's Hall, which was superbly and richly decorated with a variety of interesting and unique specimens, including the Huma—a figure of a bird composed of plates of pure gold, closely inlaid with precious stones, having a collar of diamonds, and pearls at the eyes—the tail being ornamented with pearls and precious stones. There was also the royal tiger, couchant, which formerly supported the canopy of the throne of the Sultans of Mysore. The eyes, tusks, and claws of the figure are of rock crystal, the rest of the head and paws are covered with plates of pure gold. It was taken at the storming of Seringapatam, May 4th, 1799. The state standard, or flag of Tippoo Sultan, also captured at Seringapatam, when the Marquis Wellesley was Governor General, was placed at the back of the tiger's head.

October 15: Mrs. Louisa Cranstown Nisbett was married to Sir William Boothby, at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Fulham. The bride is in her 30th year, and the Hon. Baronet, who holds the lucrative situation of Controller of the Customs, and owns large estates in Derbyshire and

other parts of England, is in his 70th year.—Miss Mor-daunt made her appearance at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in the season of 1829, as “Widow Cheerly,” in the “Soldier’s Daughter,” since which (with the exception of two years after her marriage with the late Captain Nisbett) she has continued to be a member of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Haymarket.

October 16 : The first public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of forming an association to furnish the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. The Bishop of London in the chair. The Lord Mayor and several Aldermen, the Governor of the Bank of England (Mr. Cotton), and many very influential and wealthy gentlemen connected with the metropolis, were present, and resolutions for forming the association, opening subscription lists, &c., were adopted.

October 21 : Mr. F. G. Moon was elected Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, the election of the 27th September having become null and void, in consequence of Mr. David Salomons refusing to subscribe the declaration required by law. This is his second rejection. In 1835, on a vacancy occasioned by the death of Alderman Thorpe, Mr. Salomons was elected by the Ward of Aldgate to be his successor—the unsuccessful candidates being Mr. (now Alderman) Humphrey and Mr. Jones—but on his refusing at the proper time to subscribe the proper oaths, the Aldermen refused his admission into their Court. On the present occasion the majority was 13 to 6. Mr. Moon was a Common Councilman for the Ward of Broad-street, and is succeeded by Mr. Henry Marriot, of Old Broad-street. Mr. Salomons is of the Jewish persuasion.

October 21 : A new claimant to the extensive estates of Lord Leigh, of Stoneley, near Coventry, named John Leigh, residing near Bolton, Lancashire, and about fifty years of age, took forcible possession of Stoneley Abbey, assisted by upwards of 30 relatives and friends, including two females. The party had been located at Coventry for

some weeks, in quest of evidence in support of their claim, and were in some degree expected at the Abbey ; but their superior numbers overpowered the persons inhabiting the mansion, as well as those employed upon the premises, and it was not until the arrival of constabulary from Leamington that they were dispossessed, and, being handcuffed, conveyed to that town. They were all committed to Warwick gaol, to await their trial at the assizes, for riot and assault, and ultimately the ringleader, James Leigh, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment and hard labour ; four others to 12 months and hard labour ; and the rest to three months only.—Several claims have been made at different periods for the title and estates of Stoneley Abbey, Warwickshire, but no one has yet proved his regular descent. It appears that Sir James Leigh, Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1558, was the first of the family who settled at Stoneley, in 1560, having purchased the monastery and lands of that place. He had four sons, viz., 1. Rowland Leigh, of Addlethorpe, Gloucestershire (from whom the present " possessor " of the Abbey is descended). 2. Richard Leigh. 3. Sir Thomas Leigh, Knt., who lived at Stoneley, and was created a Baronet by James I, in 1611. 4. Sir William Leigh ; and four daughters. The above Sir Thomas Leigh had a son John, who died in 1609. He had a son Thomas who was created a Baron by Charles I, when he was at Stoneley, during the attack on Coventry, in 1642. This Thomas (the first lord) died in 1671, having had five sons and six daughters. 1. John, died young. 2. Thomas, who died in 1662. 3. Charles, who died without issue. 4. Christopher, who was baptized at Hampstall Ridware, in 1626, and was buried at Stoneley, Sept. 16, 1627, aged 46. 5. Ferdinand, who died unmarried in 1655. The above Thomas, who died in 1662, had a son Thomas (the 2nd lord), who died in 1710. His son Edward (3rd lord) died in 1737. His son Thomas (4th lord) died in 1749 ; and his son Edward (the 5th and last lord) died unmarried, and was buried at Stoneley, June 4, 1786,

aged 44. This Edward left his estate to his sister, the Hon. Mary Leigh, for her life, and afterwards, to the first and nearest of his kindred, male, of his name and blood. Mary Leigh died, unmarried, July 2, 1806, aged 70, and was buried at Stoneley. During her life, inquiries were made in Lancashire for the future heir, but no one laying claim thereto, she bequeathed the estates to the descendants of the above-mentioned Rowland Leigh, of Addlethorpe, viz., the Rev. Thos. Leigh, who died in 1813. His successor was his nephew, James Henry Leigh, who died in 1823, and he was succeeded by his son, Chandos Leigh, the present possessor, who was created a Baron during the Whig Administration.—In 1808, a Mr. Smith, who was next of kin by the female line, claimed the estates, without success, in the Court of Chancery. He had previously taken the name of Leigh by the king's licence.—In 1820, Mr. George Leigh, of Blackrod, Lancashire, claimed to be the proper owner, stating that he was the heir of Christopher Leigh, who died in 1627, by his first wife, Penelope Cotton, of Combermere, in Cheshire, daughter of Sir George Cotton. The case was brought before a Committee of the House of Lords in 1828, and numerous witnesses were examined as to the identity of a monument erected in Stoneley church to the memory of Christopher Leigh and his descendants, and which was said to have been taken down in 1811, and never replaced. Several witnesses, who had long resided at Stoneley, stated, that they never recollected seeing the "Lancashire" monument, while others, of undoubted veracity, swore positively that they had a perfect recollection of seeing it on the south wall, and repeated some of the words, particularly the conspicuous one "Christopher."—It is remarkable that the pages in the Wednesbury Register, where the marriage of Christopher with Penelope Cotton was expected to be found, viz., from 1641 to 1652, were obliterated—and that a parchment pedigree belonging to Lord Combermere had been surreptitiously taken away in 1814. Independently, however, of the above impediments, Mr.

George Leigh was unable to substantiate his claim, and he was of course nonsuited. It remains to be seen whether the present possessor is in reality the rightful owner.

October 23 : The Hon. William Ross Touchett, aged 21, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, for deliberately shooting at Thomas Smith, at the Baths, in Holborne, in July last, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Mr. Touchett is brother to Lord Audley, who attributes his state of mind to the result of a litigation, which has been peculiarly adverse to the interests of the family, and which John Leigh can establish his claims.

October 23 : The foundation-stone of the New Docks, at Birkenhead, was laid to-day, which will be considered as a memorable epoch in the annals of commercial enterprise. There was a grand dinner on the occasion in a pavilion of the Chester and Birkenhead Railway Company. The cost of the extensive works at Birkenhead, of which this is a part, is estimated as follows :—The Docks at Wellesley Pool, 400,000*l.*; Dock Warehouses, 600,000*l.*; new Market, 20,000*l.*; Town Hall Dock, 10,000*l.*; Park Dock, 25,000*l.*; Tunnel from Grange-lane to Monk's-ferry, belonging to the Chester and Birkenhead Railway Company, 20,000*l.*; making in all, 1,075,000*l.*

October 28 : The Royal Exchange was opened by Her Majesty in person, accompanied by a brilliant retinue. The Royal State procession was met by the Civic procession at Temple Bar, when the Lord Mayor tendered his sword of office to the Queen, in accordance with ancient custom. At the Royal Exchange a grand entertainment took place in the Subscribers Room (98 ft. long by 40 wide)—the tables being heaped with every conceivable delicacy, and a profusion of the finest wines, and bearing massive gold plate of the most exquisite workmanship. Her Majesty returned at 3 o'clock.—The first stone of the first Exchange (or Bourse, as it was called) was laid by Sir Thos. Gresham, Knt., at whose expense it was entirely built, on the 7th June, 1566—the ground being provided by the City. Queen Elizabeth visited

it on the 23rd January, 1570, and commanded that it should be called the "Royal Exchange." It was built of brick and timber, and in a quadrilateral form. In the year of the great fire, 1666, the first Royal Exchange was destroyed. The second Royal Exchange was built of Portland stone—King Charles II, and his brother, the Duke of York, laid the first stones on the east and west sides respectively. The cost of this erection was 80,000*l.*, one-half of which expense was borne by the Corporation of London, and the other by the Company of Mercers; and it was opened on the 28th September, 1669, by Sir William Turner, then Lord Mayor. It was 203 ft. from east to west, and 171 from north to south—the area being 144 by 117. This erection was burnt down in January, 1838; and the first stone of the noble edifice opened to-day was laid by Prince Albert, on the 17th January, 1843. Exclusive of the portico, it is 270 ft. from east to west: and has a frontage of 118 ft. at the west end, and 176 at the east—the north and south sides being of equal length. The portico gives a further extension to the west of 28 ft., and has a frontage of 90 ft. The quadrangle for the accommodation of the merchants occupies a space of 168 ft. by 111 ft.—including the covered ambulatory, which is 26 ft. wide, and extends all round. The whole covered superficies of the one-pair, or principal floor, is about 31,000 ft. There is allotted to Lloyd's 15,000 ft.; to the London Assurance Company 5,900 ft.; Royal Exchange Assurance 5,700 ft.; and 3,900 ft. are unappropriated. The west front, though the smallest of the four, is the principal, and furnishes the governing lines to the rest of the design. The order is Corinthian, 50 ft. in height—viz., 41 for the column, and the remainder for the superincumbent entablature. The amount of money expended by the Mercers' Company in the erection of the new Royal Exchange, and the improvements in the immediate vicinity, was—Contract for the foundation, 9,657*l.* 1*s.*; expenses of laying foundation stone, 1,176*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; voted to three architects for plans

of the Exchange—1st premium 300*l.*; 2nd ditto 200*l.*; 3rd ditto 100*l.*—600*l.*; excavating the merchants' area, and constructing vaults underneath, 3,000*l.*; contract for building the Exchange, completed by Mr. Jackson, the builder, at Pimlico, 115,090*l.*; sculpture work in the tympani (by Westmacott), 3,000*l.*; carvings of the internal façades, &c., also externally, 2,700*l.*; sculpture of Corinthian capitals, columns, and pinnas, 6,000*l.*; the encaustic painting of the roof of the colonnade, by M. Sang, 2,248*l.*; cost of clock and works, &c., 700*l.*; cost of bells, 905*l.*; statue of the Queen, 1,000*l.*; statue of Queen Elizabeth (Watson, artist), 500*l.*; statue of Sir R. Whittington (Carew, artist), 430*l.*; statue of Sir H. Myddelton (same artist), 460*l.*; statue of Sir T. Gresham, 550*l.*; the Royal arms over the western entrance, 350*l.*; the tessellated pavement (a failure and destroyed), 700*l.*; commission to Mr. Tite, the architect (said to be about 10,000*l.*). There are other expenses, the amount of which is not yet made up; but the entire cost of the edifice will not exceed 180,000*l.* The improvements in the demolition of the place called Bank Buildings, and other premises at the back of the Exchange, cost about 190,000*l.*; total, 370,000*l.* The rental of the Exchange is expected to be—Royal Exchange Assurance Company, 2,400*l.*; Lloyd's, 1,260*l.*; London Assurance Company, 1,500*l.*; shops, &c., 5,000*l.*; total, 10,160*l.*—Sir Thomas Gresham, who built and bequeathed by will the first Royal Exchange, was abandoned by his mother in a field, and left to perish. The chirping of a grasshopper attracted a boy to the spot where the infant lay; whose life was thus preserved. In commemoration of this event, he ordered a weathercock, in the form of a grasshopper, to be fixed on the tower of the Exchange, which weathercock has been preserved, and is placed upon the present building.—Her Majesty commanded Sir J. R. Graham to see that a patent was prepared to create Mr. Magnay, the Lord Mayor, a Baronet, in commemoration of the opening of the New Royal Exchange.

October 29 : The remains of the celebrated composer, Carl Maria Von Weber, who died in London in 1826, and which were laid in the vaults at Moorfields until his family could find means to have them removed, arrived at Hamburg, from London, on their way to Dresden to be interred. A host of the most celebrated musicians were in Hamburg on the occasion, and in the evening concerts were performed of music entirely that of the departed composer.

October 31 : A building belonging to Messrs. S. Ratcliffe and Sons, called Lower House Mill, near Oldham, fell in with a tremendous crash, at a time when there were 32 persons in it, of whom 20 were killed, and 5 or 6 more or less hurt. The building was a new one. It was commenced on the 8th of May, and externally finished in August. It was 71 ft. in length by 42 ft. wide, and about 70 ft. in height—in six stories. The primary cause of the accident was the weakness of the beams. The jury found a verdict of "accidental death" in all the cases.

NOVEMBER

On the 1st November a dreadful conflagration took place at Strathanven, by 1844.

which upwards of 40 houses, with a brewery and tan-work, were burned to the ground. The houses were nearly all covered with thatch, and occupied by upwards of 100 poor families (chiefly weavers). From 50 to 60 looms, with webs, &c., chiefly belonging to Glasgow manufacturers, were consumed.

November 1 : John Langhan, the ex-pugilist, who has for some years carried on business as a publican in Liverpool, near the docks, and who some years since fought a prize battle with Spring at Pitchcroft, Worcester, purchased Thornton Hall estate, near the domain of Sir Edward Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, near Chester. Mr. Langhan has likewise forwarded 50*l.* towards the relief of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who is in distress.

November 3: The death of Lord Western took place at Felix Hall, Essex. He was the son of Charles Western, Esq., by the daughter and heiress of W. Bolland, Esq., of London, and was born in 1767. He entered Parliament, for the borough of Maldon, in 1790, and continued its representative till 1812, when he obtained a seat for the county, which he held till 1832. He was one of the leading promoters of the Corn Law Bill of 1815, and was always an advocate for protection. He helped to pass the Reform Bill, which cost him his seat for Essex; when Lord Melbourne advised the Monarch create him a peer, by the title of Baron Western, of River Hall, and his political friends testified their esteem by presenting him, at a public dinner at the Shire Hall, attended by 400 gentlemen, with a splendid piece of plate.

November 4: Her Majesty sent a donation of 200*l.*, and Prince Albert 100*l.* in aid of the funds required for the baths and wash-houses for the labouring classes. The Archbishop of Canterbury also subscribed 100*l.* towards this fund.

November 6: The Earl of Ellenborough arrived at his seat at Southam, near Cheltenham. On the 7th he made a public entry into Winchcombe, attended by the High Bailiff and a great number of the inhabitants. Those who know him best say that his Lordship looks older by 20 years than when he left his native home to take upon himself the office of Governor General of India.—There was a musical festival in the evening, at which his Lordship and upwards of 2,000 ladies and gentlemen attended.

November 8: Lord Leigh presented a massive silver teapot to Jane Savory, his housekeeper, as “a testimonial of the firmness and good example set by her when the Abbey was attacked, during the absence of the family, by a gang of 31 ruffians, on Monday, October 21, 1844.” [See page 120.]

November 9 (Lord Mayor's-day): An unusual reception greeted the Lord Mayor on his way to and from

Westminster Hall. Hissing and groaning were the weapons with which the populace met his Lordship. In his recommendation, the Recorder said, Mr. Gibbs was elected a member of the Common Council in 1818, and his re-election was never opposed; in 1838 he was elected Alderman of Walbrook. He is also Chairman of the City of London Poor Law Union, which contains 92 parishes. For eight years he has been Chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers. He has also filled the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, &c. &c., and is in every way qualified to perform the duties of Lord Mayor, and those duties will be performed in a manner perhaps never surpassed.

November 12: Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their attendants left Buckingham Palace, in three carriages and four, for the Euston Square Station, and thence to Weedon by railway. The cortege then proceeded to Northampton, Kettering, Weldon, Bulwick, Duddington, Stamford, and to Burleigh House, the seat of the Most Noble the Marquis of Exeter, to be present at the baptism of the infant daughter of the Marquis on the 13th instant.—It is in the county of Northampton, and was formerly the residence of the great William Cecil, Chief Minister of Queen Elizabeth, who created him Baron Burleigh, in 1571. On the death of the Lord Treasurer, in 1598, the manor devolved upon his eldest son, Thomas, the second Lord, whom Queen Elizabeth made a Knight of the Garter. King James I, who on his journey from Scotland, in 1603, to ascend the throne of England, came to Burleigh, and passed Easter Sunday there, created him Earl of Exeter. The youngest son of the above Lord Treasurer was created Earl of Salisbury by King James on the same day that his brother was made Earl of Exeter, and the youngest brother being created in the morning and the eldest in the evening, the descendants of the younger branch have a right of precedence over the elder. Thomas, first Earl of Exeter, died in 1621.—Burleigh House, which was erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is one of the best remaining

specimens of the style of the 16th century. The great hall of the mansion is a noble structure, 68 ft. long by 30 broad, and of proportionate height, with a roof of a similar construction to that of Westminster Hall. This portion of the building was the earliest erected; it bears the date of 1571. The state rooms have for centuries been objects of great curiosity. In one suite, allotted to Queen Elizabeth during her stay with the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, is a magnificent bed of state, furnished exclusively for the Virgin Queen. This is still called "Queen Elizabeth's room." In another part of the house is a state bed, erected for the special accommodation of His Majesty George IV when Prince of Wales, who, however, did not visit the noble Marquis. Subsequently this bed was slept in by His Royal Highness the late Duke of York, uncle of Her Majesty. The state bed, which cost several thousand pounds, is furnished in a costly manner for the Royal guests.

November 12: A frightful and fatal explosion of a steam boiler pipe occurred on board the "Gipsy Queen" steam boat, lying at one of the buoys off Blackwall, by which Mr. Jacob Samuda, of the firm of Samuda, brothers, and six others were scalded to death, and five other persons connected with the vessel were more or less injured. The "Gipsy Queen" is one of the largest iron steamers ever built on the Thames, and was launched from the yard of Messrs. Samuda on the 19th of August last. Her length from the figurehead to the taffrail is 197 ft. 6 in., and between perpendiculars 175 ft., and the breadth between the paddle-boxes is 24 ft. Her burden is 496 tons. Her engines are Samuda's patent, and of 240 horse power—they are placed fore and aft, and not on each side of the keel, as those of most steam vessels are. Their total weight, including the boilers (tubular), water and paddle wheels, is only half the weight of engines in common use, being but 87 tons. She is built for the Waterford Steam Packet Company, to travel between London and Waterford, and

her form is calculated for great speed. She had just completed an experimental trip—Mr. Samuda being in the engine-room trying the pressure of steam upon the pipe.

November 15 : The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place. The candidates were the Earl of Eglintoun (Tory), and Mr. Andrew Rutherford, M.P., late Lord Advocate (Liberal). The University is divided into four "nations," called respectively, Glottiana, Loudoniana, Transforthana, and Rothseiana. Mr. Rutherford was elected by three out of the four nations, and by a gross majority of 92 votes.

November 21 : An appalling and fatal accident occurred on the Midland Counties Railway, in consequence of the collision of two trains, near Nottingham, by which two persons were killed on the spot, and from 15 to 20 others dreadfully bruised or mutilated. Mr. Lightfoot, the Manager of the line, who was on one of the engines at the time of the accident, was subsequently tried for manslaughter, and acquitted. In the case of one of the sufferers, named William Vernalls, the Coroner's jury found a verdict of "accidental death," and imposed a deodand of 1,000*l.* on the engines, tenders, and carriages of the Midland Counties Railway Company. On several railways accidents occurred about this time, and were partly attributable to the fogs which so extensively prevailed.

November 22 : The statue, by Carew, of Sir Richard Whittington raised into the niche on the north side of the Royal Exchange. The figure represents Whittington in his robes, replying to an Address, as Lord Mayor. He lived in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V, and was Knighted when Sheriff. He built the Newgate part of Bartholomew's Hospital, and the east of the Guildhall. He was "thrice Lord Mayor of London"—his last Mayoralty being in 1419.

November 23 : The "Great Western" steam ship arrived at Liverpool from New York, having made the passage in 13 days and 16½ hours. She brought news of the result

of the contest for the Presidency of the United States, which was carried on with great spirit, and ended in the election of General Polk, and the consequent rejection of Mr. Clay.

November 23 : Died, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, K.C.B., at Loftus, near Gisborough, Yorkshire. His services extended over a period of 47 years, and by his death the colonelcy of the 59th regiment, which he had held since the 15th of June, 1840, has become vacant. Sir Robert Dundas entered the army on the 1st of December, 1797, and as Second Lieutenant served as an Engineer Officer in North Holland at the actions of the 27th August, 10th and 19th of September, and 2nd and 6th of October, 1799. He became Lieutenant on the 2nd of May, 1800, and in the subsequent year served in the Egyptian campaign, and was present in the action of the 21st of March. On the 6th of August, 1802, he was made a Captain, and obtained his Majority on the 14th of July, 1804. In the year ensuing he served in the north of Germany with the Royal Staff Corps. In the beginning of 1807 he was ordered to the Peninsula, where from that time, with the Royal Staff Corps, he was present and shared in the glories of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nivelle, the Nive, and Toulouse. Sir Robert attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 11th of April, 1811, full Colonel on the 19th of July, 1821, Major-General 22nd of July, 1830, and Lieutenant-General 23rd of November, 1841—the last brevet, in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales. For his distinguished services he received a cross and three clasps, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The deceased was brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Earl of Zetland.

November 23 : Lieutenant-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., expired at Guernsey. He was second son of Culchemra, and nephew of Cameron of Caltort, Inverness-shire, whose ancestor was a younger son of Lochiel, chief of the clan. He was born in 1773, and married in 1803

Miss Brock, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Brock, of Belmont, Guernsey, and niece of the first Lord de Saumarez. The deceased Sir John entered the army as an Ensign in the 43rd regiment of Foot, in September, 1787. In 1794 he served under Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of Martinique (including the siege of Fort Bourbon). He was at the action of the 30th of September, at Berville Camp, under Brigadier-General Graham; and in the action of the 7th of October he was severely wounded, and made a prisoner of war during a period of two years, and then came to England. In six months he was again ordered with his regiment to the West Indies, where he was engaged for nearly four years. On his return to his native country, he was ordered with his regiment (the 9th Foot) to the seat of war in Portugal, Sir John at that time holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the battle of Vimeira he commanded the 2nd battalion of the 9th Foot. He was at Corunna under the unfortunate Moore, and by the intrepid bravery he displayed at that sanguinary conflict, the deceased gained the approbation of his superior officer in command. In July, 1809, he embarked with the 9th on the expedition to the Scheldt, then commanding the first battalion, and returned in September to England. In March following he was sent out to increase the force of the army in Portugal, then commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and he continued in active service under that great commander until the termination of the war in 1814. He particularly distinguished himself at Busaco, where he had a horse shot under him, also at Salamanca and Vittoria. In July, 1813, previous to the assault and capture of San Sebastian, he carried with the 9th Foot the fortified convent of San Bartholomew, in front of San Sebastian. He subsequently took an active share in the battles of the Nive of the 9th, 10th, and 11th of December, and in those encounters he had another horse shot. During these services he was twice wounded and twice severely contused. He was subsequently appointed Lieut.-Governor of

Plymouth, and had the military command of the western district, the duties of which he discharged for 14 years. In consideration of his eminent services he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath by his Sovereign; and on the 31st of May, 1833, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 9th regiment. The Portuguese Government conferred the Order of the Tower and Sword on him for the able services he rendered to that nation in the course of the French war in that country.

November 24 (Sunday): Charles William Duckett, aged 21, and Elizabeth Williams, aged 22, poisoned themselves by taking prussic acid. They had taken tea together at the house of the father of the former, an accountant, residing at No. 9, Raven-row, Mile End, and left for the purpose of going to church, but returned unknown to the family, and were found, at 11 o'clock, stretched on a bed in the house, with their arms round each other's neck, life having been extinct for some time. Cups were found on each of their sides, which smelt of prussic acid, as also cups on the mantelpiece which had contained that deadly poison. They had sat on the end of the bed, and had fallen back after taking the draught. The father of the unhappy girl is a surgeon in Cannon-street road.

November 24: A very extensive robbery was committed in the banking house of Messrs Rogers, Towgood, and Co., Clement's-lane. Bank notes were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the wall of the inner office, and securities to a large amount were also taken by the thieves. The value of the Bank of England notes stolen amounted to 40,710*l*. Of these there are one hundred and sixty-eight for 5*l*.; forty for 10*l*.; thirty-seven for 20*l*.; ten for 30*l*.; twelve for 40*l*.; nine for 50*l*.; ten for 100*l*.; five for 200*l*.; one for 500*l*.; and thirty-five for 1,000*l*. A reward of 3,000*l*. was offered for the recovery of the whole, or a part thereof proportionate to any sum which shall be recovered.

November 30: The funeral of Sir A. W. Callcott, R. A., took place at Kensall Green Cemetery. He was born in 1779, at Kensington Gravel Pits, where he lived all his life. He gave early proof of his love for the arts in general; but in consequence, it is supposed, of continual intercourse with his celebrated brother, the late Dr. Callcott, he seems to have chosen music as his profession, and for some years he was in the choir at Westminster, under Dr. Cooke. When he left the choir, however, his attention was soon directed to painting. After some years passed in severe study, he began his professional life as a portrait painter, and for a very short period painted in Hoppner's studio; but he very soon turned his attention to landscape, and frequently has been heard to say that he was greatly induced to pursue this branch of art from seeing Stodart's beautiful designs to "Robinson Crusoe." After exhibiting for some years he became an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1810 was honoured with the title of R.A. In 1837, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood; and last year, on the death of Mr. Seguin, he was honoured with the appointment of Keeper of the Royal Collections of Paintings. At the time the appointment was made, Sir A. W. Callcott was sinking under the pressure of disease, and actuated by delicate and honourable feeling, he hesitated to accept it; but in consequence of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert graciously expressing a wish that his state of health should not prevent his acceptance of the appointment, his scruples were removed. He undertook the office, and within a few hours of his death was labouring to fulfil the duties which it imposed.

DECEMBER 1844.

ON the 1st December, Sir John Seale, M.P. for Dartmouth, died, in his 60th year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, who was born in 1806. Sir John first entered Parliament, being then Colonel Seale, in 1832, and from the commencement till the close of his career was a consistent liberal politician. He took an active part in promoting Corporation Reform, and laboured assiduously in favour of free trade. For several sessions, beginning in 1838, he brought forward a measure to permit the grinding of foreign corn in bond, and he had at length the pleasure of seeing his plan carried into execution. He was Colonel of the South Devon Militia, and was created a baronet under Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1838.

December 1 (Sunday): The members of the German Lutheran Church in the Savoy, celebrated the jubilee of the foundation, 150 years ago, in which they were joined by many of their countrymen belonging to the other German Protestant churches in the metropolis. Among the audience, which was highly respectable and numerous, were the Prussian and Saxon Ambassadors.

December 4: William Burgess who on the 3rd of September last was a principal party in forging transfers of stock, amounting to the sum of 8,200*l*. Consolidated Annuities, the property of William Oxenford, Esq., was brought before the Lord Mayor in the custody of John Forrester.—Immediately after they had secured the gold he and an accomplice, named Elder, a horse dealer, went to a house in St. Martin's-lane, kept by Caunt, a fighting man, and transferred it to a portmanteau, and then proceeding to Liverpool, engaged berths in the Britannia, and in a few hours were on their way to America. On the 19th September, John Forrester sailed for Halifax, and ascertained that the fugitives had proceeded to Boston, and New York—thence to Buffalo, Canada, and back to Boston, where one had purchased a house and land, and

the other had taken an inn. Having found that 7,000*l.* had been placed in a bank there—payment of the same was demanded on behalf of the Bank of England. Elder, who was about 40 years of age, was taken before the tribunals for examination, and remanded till next day; in the morning of which he was found suspended by his pocket-handkerchief, and quite dead. Upon him were found 400 sovereigns; and among Burgess's papers were found 200 sovereigns. The stocks and securities in which the 7,000*l.* were invested, were at once made over to the agents of the Bank. Burgess was apprehended in a small island (Nahant) 15 miles from Boston. [See 5th Sept.]

December 7: At the close of the Opera of the "Daughter of St. Mark," Mr. Balfe, the eminent and successful composer, was presented on the stage with a magnificent breakfast service of plate, in commemoration of the 100th representation of the Opera of "The Bohemian Girl," which took place some short time since. The Opera of "The Daughter of St. Mark," was produced for the first time on the anniversary of the first representation of "The Bohemian Girl."

December 8: The severity of frost was very severe. On the Round Pond and Long Water in Kensington Gardens, there were not less than 4,000 persons skating and sliding during the day; in Hyde Park, 5,000; Regent's Park, from 9,000 to 10,000; St. James's Park, 3,000; several accidents occurred, and a few fatal ones.

December 7: Died, Henry Pery, Earl of Limerick, Viscount Limerick, Baron Glentworth. He would have been 87 years old had he lived till January 8, 1845. The first of Lord Limerick's ancestors who settled in Ireland, was Edmund Pery, who died in 1665; and after the lapse of three generations, Edmund Sexton Pery is spoken of as filling the Chair of the Irish House of Commons from 1781 to 1785, in which year he was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Pery. This nobleman however, died without issue in 1806, and the title became extinct. His brother was Bishop

of Limerick, and was created Baron Glentworth in 1781. The late Earl was the son of this prelate. He represented the city of Limerick from about 1786 until he succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his father in 1794, as Baron Glentworth. During the Irish Rebellion, he was engaged in active service, and was Colonel of a regiment of Dragoons which he had himself raised. He took a very active part in promoting the Irish legislative Union. He strenuously opposed the Governments of Lords Grey and Melbourne, though his son-in-law, Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Mont-eagle, was an eminent member of the same. In 1800, he was created Viscount Limerick; in 1802 he was made an Earl; and in 1815 created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Foxford. The heir to the title and estates is his grandson, who is about 33 years of age—his eldest brother having died without issue in the present year.

December 10: The funeral of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda, eldest child of his late Royal Highness Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and the Dowager Countess Waldegrave, relict of the second Earl of Waldegrave. His Royal Highness was third son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, brother to George III; consequently the late Princess was a niece of that monarch. She was interred in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Sophia Matilda was born on the 29th May, 1773, therefore had nearly attained her 72nd year. She had been Ranger of Greenwich Park for many years, and resided at the Ranger's House there, where she died.

December 11: The annual exhibition of prize cattle, stock, and agricultural implements, collected under the auspices of the Smithfield Cattle Club, was opened to-day to the public upon the payment of 1s. About 10,000 persons passed through the show during the day. On the 14th, the Queen and Prince Albert attended the show, where they were received by Earl Spencer and the Duke of Richmond—the President and Vice-President. A black-poll'd Ox of the Devon breed, bred by H. R. H. Prince Albert,

had been purchased by a butcher named Bannister, of Threadneedle-street. The Ox attracted the attention of the Queen, who herself repurchased it to save it from the hands of the butcher. From 60,000 to 70,000 persons visited the cattle show during the few days it was open.

December 11 : A public entertainment was given to Major General Henry Pottinger, Bart., by the Merchants of the City of London, traders to China and the East Indies, to testify their high approval of the distinguished ability and zeal displayed by that gallant officer, as British Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, in negotiating so successfully the recent commercial treaty with China.

December 13 : The thermometer, during the night, had fallen to 25 degrees, and not less than from 25,000 to 30,000 sliders and skaters were upon the ice in the Parks at the west end during the day.

December 14 : During the performance of the second act of the "Revolt of the Harem," at Drury-Lane Theatre, in which Miss Clara Vestris Webster sustained the part of "Zulica," and during the scene where the ladies of the Harem are discovered bathing, the gas-lights, which, to give effect, are placed at the bottom of the stage, or under where the water pieces or waves are placed, caught the light drapery of her dress, and in an instant her whole person was enveloped in flames. The unfortunate lady rushed round the stage, uttering the most heart-rending cries, and was caught in the arms of a carpenter, who threw her down and rolled over her, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was immediately attended by Dr Marsden. The unfortunate lady, however, died from the effects of this accident, at half-past three o'clock on the morning of the 17th. She was 21 years of age. She bore her sufferings with great fortitude, and did not appear to shrink from the prospect of death.—On the 23rd of this month, Mrs. Sarah Hume, of Eton, aged 63, accidentally fell over the gallery of the Theatre Royal, Windsor, into the pit, by which she broke her back, and died almost immediately.

December 17: During the prevalence of a dense fog, as the "Sylph," of the Old Woolwich Steam-boat Company, was proceeding to Woolwich, she was run down by the "Orwell," Ipswich steamer, opposite the east end of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and cut nearly in two. The shrieks of the persons on board were most appalling, being heard all along the shore as far as the pier. Two persons lost their lives by this accident, and several others were dreadfully injured. The "Sylph" is a new iron vessel of 50 tons burden; the "Orwell" is of 150 tons, having two engines of 40 horse power.

December 18: A colossal Statue of King William IV was raised upon the pedestal prepared for it, in King William-street, fronting London Bridge. The figure is 15 ft 3 inches high, and weighs 20 tons. It has been cut out of two enormous blocks of granite, which has occupied the artist (Mr. Nixon) nearly three years. The dress of the statue is an Admiral's uniform, a cloak hanging gracefully over the shoulders, and in the right hand is a scroll.

December 19: The Court of Common Council of the City of London voted 200*l.* towards the establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the labouring poor. The Report of the Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the subject, had recommended 500*l.*; and stated that the contributions already received amounted to 6,500*l.*—that the Association would commence with four establishments—one on the Surrey and three on the Middlesex side of the Thames—that the first erected would be within 100 yards of the City, at an expense of from 7,000*l.* to 10,000*l.*, and that it was intended to have about 100 baths and 150 wash-tubs.

December 21: A public entertainment was given by the Town Council and principal merchants of Manchester to Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., late Plenipotentiary of this country to China, in honour of the successful negotiations by which he has opened to the commercial enterprise of British merchants the vast empire

of China, including a territory equal to 840,000,000 British statute acres, and comprising a population of 340,000,000 inhabitants. The entertainment was attended by the principal merchants and manufacturers of the district.

December 21: This morning a dreadful fire broke out at the residence of Mr. John Farey, civil engineer, 67, Guildford-street, Russell-square, which burnt the whole of the building down to the ground-floor, and destroyed all the contents. Charles Jenkins, a groom, and William Robinson, a clerk of Mr. Farey's, were burnt to death, and two policemen, named Wright and Birkmyer, were killed by the falling of the burning timbers. The building was insured.

December 23: The funeral of the late Earl of Limerick took place in Pery Chapel, in the Cathedral of the City of Limerick; when the body was on its way to the tomb, followed by the nearest relatives and by about 1,000 of the tenantry, a serious hissing and hooting took place, in consequence of the late Lord's unpopularity, and his known aversion to the severance of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. Several of the mourners took refuge from the mob that had assembled.—By his will the noble Earl bequeathed 500*l.* to be given among the poor of Limerick.

December 24: William Oliver, aged 36, residing at Ashford, near Staines, Middlesex, suffocated his wife Mary Oliver, aged 27, whilst in bed, and then put an end to his own existence by taking arsenic.

December 27: Mr. Joseph Somes, an eminent ship-owner of London, was returned to represent the borough of Dartmouth in Parliament, by a majority of 7 votes over Mr. Moffatt; viz., Somes, 125; Moffatt, 118. Before the passing of the Reform Act, Dartmouth sent two members, and the number of electors had dwindled to 12. There are now between 300 and 400 registered electors in the borough, and they now return but one member to Parliament.

December 28: Mary Gallop, aged 20, executed at Chester, for poisoning her father on the 2nd of October, at Knutsford. She was so much overcome by the awfulness of her situation that she was quite incapable of standing, and was placed under the fatal beam in a chair. The father had amassed about 400*l.*, to obtain which, it is supposed, the daughter was prompted to the committal of this dreadful act that she might bestow it upon a young man to whom she was attached. She confessed to having been the cause of her father's death. The mother of this unfortunate girl cut her throat about six months ago with a joiner's plane iron.

A pension of 846*l.* reverts to the country by the death of the late Earl of Limerick, which he had enjoyed since the abolition of the office of the Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, Ireland.

During the year 19 Peers and 29 Baronets have died. The total number of Peers now is 564, including two of the Blood Royal; the total of Baronets is 897, of whom 37 are in the Church. The oldest Peer is the Baron Mountsandford, who has nearly completed his 89th year. The Archbishop of York is in his 88th year, and the Archbishop of Canterbury is in his 80th. There are 48 Peers in the army, and 16 only in the navy. Twelve Peerages are held by ladies. The "House of Peers" consists at present of 436 members. No new Peerage has been created since the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, and but four Baronetcies. The only Peerage elevations have been Baron Hill to a Viscounty, and Lord Ellenborough to an Earldom. One eldest son of a Peer (Lord Stanley) has been called to the Upper House during his father's lifetime, and placed in his father's (the Earl of Derby's) barony.

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